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A. F. of L. to Act on Lewis; Armour Off to Argentina; Nazis to End Vichy Rule?

The World's Day—October 9, 1943

Boston: A. F. of L. Expected to Act on Lewis Plea

Action on John L. Lewis's application for a return of his United Mine Workers Union to the American Federation of Labor is expected early next week before the National Convention in Boston. [Page 3.]

Norwegians are not starving, but they are greatly undernourished as a result of policies of their Nazi conquerors, Haakon Lie, Norwegian labor leader, asserted in a Boston interview. [Page 3.]

Washington: Armour Leaves for Argentine Post

Norman Armour, United States Ambassador to Argentina, left for Buenos Aires today by Pan American clipper. He was accompanied by his wife.

The Treasury reported that its monetary experts have outlined "guiding principles" for a possible $10,000,000,000 United Nations bank to help finance postwar construction and development. [Page 8.]

The National Grange rejected what it described as an Administration request that the farm organization withdraw its opposition and join in support of the Government's food-subsidy program.

Production of 15,983 new freight cars to relieve critical shortages of carriers has been authorized, the Office of Defense Transportation reported.

The National War Labor Board ordered striking newspaper and mail-delivery workers in New York to return to work immediately and asked the union leaders to confer with the Board's regional office.

The House Military Affairs Committee accused draft officials of attempting to use the Selective Service law "to force men of families to leave one kind of employment to engage in another and different employment."

Legislation increasing the authority of the Federal Housing Administration to insure mortgages on defense housing from $1,200,000,000 to $1,600,000,000 was approved by the Senate and sent to the White House.

In Europe: Nazis Preparing to End Vichy Rule?

German preparations to oust the Vichy regime and take over the whole government of France were indicated in reports reaching London. Nazis were said to have appointed Gestapo "bodyguards" for Pierre Laval.

Count Carlo Sforza, Italian anti-Fascist leader, has arrived in London by plane from New York on his way to Italy.

Donald Nelson, head of the War Production Board, has left Teheran, Capital of Iran, where he has been conferring with American and Russian officials, for an undisclosed destination, a London radiocast said.

Portuguese declaration of war against Japan unless Japanese troops are withdrawn from Portuguese Timor was foreshadowed by diplomatic circles in Madrid, as quoted by the London Daily Mail.

Exiled governments in London are sending cabinet members to represent them at the rehabilitation and relief administration meeting to be held in Washington, Nov. 9, according to reports from London.

National: Donay Loses United States Citizenship

Theodore Donay, serving a six-year prison sentence for misprision of treason in the Max Stephan-Hans Krug case, lost his United States citizenship on a Government presentation that Mr. Donay took his oath of allegiance in 1935 with mental reservations.

Ninety-two Jamaican farm laborers who refused to accept jobs offered them and spurned accommodations provided by the War Food Administration, but wanted to return to their Caribbean Island home, were taken to the Dade County Jail in Florida.

The aircraft carrier Franklin will be floated from its construction dock at Newport News, Va., Oct. 14 after being sponsored by Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, U. S. N. R., Director of the Waves. The Franklin is the fifth carrier built by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company since the United States entered the war.

A proposal that unions certified as collective-bargaining agents be required to make a public accounting of funds and that industry recognize collective-bargaining rights was proposed by William H. Davis, National War Labor Board Chairman, at a Cleveland Associated Industries meeting.

Army trucks have been ordered to transport materials to and from aircraft plants in the Nashville, Tenn., area following a strike of at least 2,000 truck drivers which interrupted shipping facilities in several Southern cities despite a National War Labor Board order that the teamsters return to work promptly.

The regional War Labor Board in Detroit rebuked the Johnson Milk Company for "unethical dealing" and C. I. O. and A. F. of L. dairy-workers union groups for acting as a "discredit to organized labor" in a finding involving the jurisdictional fight staged at the Company's plant last August.

Americas: Census Authorized in Argentina

A census of Argentina's population and wealth—the first since 1914—was authorized by the Finance Ministry, which appropriated 7,000,000 pesos (about $210,000) for the project, which is expected to require about a year.

A new Cabinet for Colombia was appointed, including as Minister of the Interior former Ambassador to Washington Alberto Lleras Camargo.

RAF Flat-Spins Its English

LONDON (BIS)—Men of the RAF have taken the King's English, put it into a flat spin and pranged it all to blazes.

Most of the time it is a language of utter confusion. Take this business of "having" something. When an RAF man applies for leave and is refused, he will mournfully say to his comrades: "I've had it." If he runs for a train, but gets there too late, he's had that, too. In fact, this most popular of all RAF expressions just means that something has not been had, or that it has been missed.

Many words in the RAF are borrowed from other countries, several from the United States. "Grand," for example, is often used for "one thousand" to save time. To shout: "Bandits at 10 grand," on a raid over Axis Europe, is much faster than saying: "Enemy planes at 10,000 feet."

A woman, to the RAF, is variously designated as "a piece of knitting," "a piece of homework."

Frequently their language is merely abbreviations. Plain "Hurry" is substituted for a Hurricane fighter plane, and Wopag for an airman who is a wireless-operator air gunner. In this class, also, is "the last three," meaning the last three figures of an airman's personal serial number. Since wartime expansion has lengthened numbers, the orderly room sergeant now asks: "What's your name and last three?" The "last three," plus the name, are sufficient to identify an airman on his own station.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 6:42 p. m. and ends Sunday at 6:20 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 6:40 p. m. and ends Monday at 6:22 a. m.

Listless Voting Indicated For Nov. 2 Election

Boston voters apathetic as time nears to choose City Council and three for School Board.

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Light registration, reflecting little public interest in Boston's first wartime municipal election since World War I, forecasts a quiet election day, Nov. 2, when voters go to the polls to select a 22-man City Council and to name three men to the School Committee.

The low ebb of interest in civic affairs these days can be gauged by the fact that even the possibility of Mayor Tobin's accepting an Army commission—in effect, turning City Hall over to the Council—has quickened few pulses in political circles.

In addition to this possible change in the municipal scene, the proposal of City Auditor Charles J. Fox to seek Civil Service protection for his office by submitting the suggestion to the electorate via a public referendum was expected to stimulate interest at the polls, which it apparently has not.

School Committee Race

For example, pending final certification next week by the Boston Ballot Law Commission, only 63 candidates are standing for the Council. This is the smallest number to seek election to that body since it was established in its present form in 1925, and it is expected that at least two would-be nominees will be "scratched" by the Commission.

Moreover, the seven-man race for the School Committee gives no appearance at this date of being anything but a cut and dried affair. The three incumbents facing re-election, Daniel J. McDevitt, Joseph C. White, and Clement L. Norton, will meet only nominal opposition from the remainder of the field, with the possible exception of Joseph Lee, former Committeeman, who may regain the strength he lost in his unsuccessful race for Mayor two years ago.

With the off-year contest a little more than three weeks away, about 330,000 persons have entered their names in the registration books at the election department, a low figure even with as little at stake as there is this year; and political observers expect only 25 per cent of them to show up at the polls.

Reasons for Apathy

There are two reasons for such a low estimate, both new factors to this generation of voters. First, many of the registrants will be unable to vote because they are overseas and, second, with gasoline rationed, ward organizations are going to be hard put even to approach past election day voting records.

Ward contests are scattered, if close, with only eight being apparent at the moment. Five members of the City Council, elected to two-year terms, are unopposed, including Thomas J. Hannon of Dorchester, current Council President, and Michael L. Kinsella of Charlestown, whose recent charges

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3 Nippon Warships Sunk Off Solomons; Allied Patrol Crosses Volturno River; U. S. Swings Toward Full Peace Role

Senators who saw war fronts agree strong hand needed—World bank advanced.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Through the barrage of many-sided criticism which the five war-front touring Senators laid down before their colleagues this week, there emerged today the constructive agreement that the United States must participate fully in shaping and in securing the future peace.

Led by Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, all five of the globe-circling Senators were agreed on this necessity.

Coincidentally, the Treasury disclosed today another significant step which is being readied to make postwar co-operation a working reality. Plans are being worked out, it was announced, for the creation of a $10,000,000,000 United Nations bank, developed somewhat along the lines of America's own Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to help finance postwar reconstruction.

It would "encourage private financial agencies to provide long-term capital for the sound development of the productive resources of member countries and when necessary co-operate with and supplement private capital for such purposes."

American Share in Bank

Each country would contribute a share to the fund, "according to an appropriate formula." Harry White, the Treasury's monetary adviser, said, however, that the formula has not been determined and that he could not estimate this country's share except that it would be "substantial."

At a press conference following yesterday's executive session of the upper house, Senator Brewster emphasized that only free discussion and honest attempts at corrective measures would heal the sore spots which have developed between the United States and its allies in the course of the war.

Above all things, Senator Brewster made it clear that despite criticisms of Great Britain on petroleum, air base deals, and communications monopolies, and of Russia on the question of Siberian bases, all widely published, the five Senators came back more convinced than ever of the necessity of United States co-operation in the postwar world.

Civilian Activities Criticized

"We are in the game to stay," Senator Brewster said, "and we can't just pick up our marbles and run home when the war is over. We tried that once and if we try it again I am convinced that we will have an even more catastrophic war than this in another 25 years."

Most of the criticisms, however, were leveled as much at some of America's own civilian war activ-

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Associated Press via Signal Corps Radio; By a Staff Artist

The Wreckage That Is Naples

Upper: American antiaircraft crew, which entered Naples on the heels of the retreating Nazis, stands ready on a dock to repel a Nazi air attack. Allied Headquarters said the Nazis wrecked port installations and scuttled ships in the harbor before retreating. Lower: Black line indicates approximately the present position of the Allied battle front across Italy. Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces on the left threaten the Nazi hold on the Volturno River. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops are on the right.

Russian Push Held Bid For Channel Attack

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week the Germans launched a delaying counterattack with tanks on the Allied right flank in Italy and sent heavy bombers over Britain in the heaviest air attack on that country in two years—both moves suggesting that the Germans already were acting on the assumption that their Russian front was in a new state of safe equilibrium.

But if that was their assumption, it was rudely shocked on Oct. 7 when a Red Army which had rested only one short week from the greatest advance of the war resumed the offensive not only on the central Dnieper, but also on the northern front which has been stabilized and almost unchanged for over a year.

Regardless of mud and 200 miles of devastation hampering the supply problem over all parts of the front except the northern sector, the Red Army was on the move again, upsetting the generally accepted belief that it would be incapable of further exertions until winter came, and shaking any German hope for a period of rest in the East in which Hitler's generals could concentrate on their growing western problems.

Red Army's Objective

The direction of the Russian advances suggested the character of the purpose as being to break the German front into several fragments which can be attacked piecemeal because they will be unable to support each other by strategic shifts of troops.

One attack cut the Leningrad-Kiev railway at Nevel, the junction between the northern and central fronts. Another threatens to break the central front in half just north of Kiev where a Red Army bridgehead beyond the Dnieper is pushing straight for the Pripet Marshes. A third drive crossed the river half way along its great eastward bend, threatening to cut off not only the Germans in the bulge, but also the whole Crimea.

These suggested objectives are so vast that their achievement by an army strained from three months of arduous campaigning seems almost incredible. But the threat has been created to an extent which

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Need of Allied Pact Seen In Russo-Czech Issue

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—Czechoslovakia's decision to postpone conclusion of a mutual assistance pact with Soviet Russia provides yet another indication of the urgency for the coming three-power conference to come to grips with the various problems still outstanding between the Allies.

For weeks past conflicting reports have been busy contradicting one another regarding whether President Beneš of Czechoslovakia would visit Moscow and arrange an agreement.

One leading British pictorial only last week went so far as to feature the Lord Mayor of London's banquet in President Beneš' honor as "a send-off for Dr. Beneš."

The visit to Moscow had been contemplated even before Dr. Beneš visited the United States last June, but was postponed a number of times, until now it is obvious that it cannot occur until after the conferences of the big powers.

That the postponement is possibly due to official British action is indicated in the House of Commons statement by Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, on Sept. 22 when he said Britain's action was based upon an assumption resulting from Vyeslaff Molotoff's London visit in 1942.

"His Majesty's Government," said Mr. Eden, "understood that both Governments held the view that it was preferable for neither of them to conclude any such agreement for the moment."

That the British and Russians interpret differently those discussions seems evident from yesterday's issue of Moscow's periodical, War and the Working Class, which points out that these 1942 negotiations "were limited to a preliminary exchange of opinions and no agreement either written or verbal was reached."

It was further stated that it wasn't a question of both governments abstaining from concluding agreements in general, but

Continued on Page 8, Column 5.

Ousting Italians From Corsica Early French Committee Task

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Field

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 9—One of the most urgent problems confronting the French Committee of National Liberation in its reconstruction problem in Corsica is that of securing the elimination of the 80,000 Italian troops there as soon as possible.

At present they are treated as "troops in transit," and a majority still retain arms. But Corsican feeling against them is very bitter, and it is believed to be for their own good that they should be repatriated as soon as circumstances permit.

They represent a heavy strain on Corsica's extremely inadequate resources, food, accommodation and transport, and altogether are a disagreeable factor in Corsican life. Removing them is a problem in allotment of shipping and preparation for their reception in areas of Italy now in Allied hands. Meanwhile, they are being used in Corsica on construction work and in transport services.

Corsicans do not want the Italians, but certainly they need their vehicles and fuel which technically belong to the American-British Command since it was to this that Marshal Pietro Badoglio surrendered. A scheme to help the French and Corsicans in this connection is now being worked out.

Lack of transport facilities is a serious difficulty for the Committee of National Liberation. There are only two or three railway locomotives, for example, for the whole island and the gauge is one which rolling stock used in North Africa doesn't fit.

The Germans also are doing their best to complicate matters by launching air raids. The most seri-

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OPA Manager Tells Labor How to Curb Cost of Living

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cost of living can emphatically be held in check provided strong public support is given the Office of Price Administration, Chester Bowles, General Manager of the OPA, reported at labor's Food and Nutrition Conference, today.

"Today I am encouraged because of the reductions in the cost of living which we have achieved since last June," Mr. Bowles told the meeting which was arranged by the American Federation of Labor. "I am encouraged because of the new program which soon will reduce living costs still further. But I am most encouraged because the whole country is rapidly awakening to the need for making price control work.

"Six months ago labor was fighting this fight with us almost alone. Today we are joined by millions upon millions of everyday people who are demanding the right to buy the food they need at decent prices. I said I thought we could win this fight to hold living costs in check. Exactly how can we do the job?"

"First, by resisting all pressures for increased retail prices, except under the most unusual circumstances. Do you appreciate the powder keg on which we are sitting?

Price Boosts Denied

"Last week in our Washington office alone we received 1,400 requests for increases in prices. From oil companies, laundries, manufacturers, canners, growers, shippers. These requests, if granted, would have totaled billions of dollars which you would have been forced to pay.

"Second, by the skillful use of production bonuses or subsidies on a limited scale. In wartime, production costs are certain to grow on some commodities and some farm products. If we are to hold the line successfully against any further rises in costs of living, we must meet some of these increased production costs through subsidies.

Limit on Subsidies

"Now, I don't like subsidies. But I'll accept a limited subsidy every day in the week in preference to any further increase in the cost of living. Subsidies are cheap, but higher retail prices are far more expensive.

"Don't think for a moment that we are going to count on subsidies to throw off all the pressure. That would simply create a gigantic

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Button Boots Vanished Long, Long Ago But Living-Cost Experts Just Discover It

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Bought any button shoes lately? Or any muslin underwear?

That's what Miss Aryness Joy, chief of the Prices Branch of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, suspected, but she had to get presidential intervention to get them and some closely related items dropped from the index used to compute living costs.

When it was proposed to make the index representative of current worker expenditures, Miss Joy told members of the American Statistical Association, it was hard to arouse the interest of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

That is, until Miss Joy asked Miss Perkins:

"Do you realize the list of things in that index includes women's high button shoes and men's muslin underwear?"

Miss Perkins took the matter right to the President, used the same technique, and got the money needed to bring the index up to date.

Miss Joy said the index now is representative of changes in costs of consumer goods, in spite of difficulties in keeping it representative of consumer wartime spending trends.

Soviet forces cut deep wedges in the Dnieper front; Italian Fleet aids Partisans.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Allied Fifth Army patrols in Italy have crossed the Volturno River and have captured the town of Caserta. In the Pacific, United States destroyers have sunk a Japanese cruiser, two destroyers, and damaged at least two more. On the Russian front, gains have been made, with the Soviet Armies deepening new spearheads across the Dnieper.

These are the highlights in today's news from the battle fronts.

The Pacific sea battle was fought under a midnight moon on Oct. 6 off Vella Lavella Island in the Solomons, according to General MacArthur's report today. A force of American destroyers surprised a Japanese task force apparently engaged in evacuating its forces from Kolombangara.

Without waiting for reinforcements, the destroyers swung into action, sinking three enemy ships immediately and sending the others scurrying for safety.

The advance in Italy across the rain-swollen Volturno was made by patrols only. There has been no crossing as yet by any major body of troops. However, the Germans have considered the menace to the Volturno line sufficiently serious to send the Third Armored Division to hold it.

The Caserta victory, 16 miles above Naples, provides General Clark with a new rail and highway center. The Eighth Army, on the opposite coast, also has made gains of two or three miles.

Italy's Fleet, silent since the surrender, has been heard from. It is reported to be shelling its former Allies, the Nazis, along the Dalmatian coast. This may explain King Victor Emmanuel's reference to Italian warships as again sailing "the seas of the Fatherland" in his speech of Oct. 2.

Yugoslav Partisans, meanwhile, operating under Allied direction, have taken several new towns, including Livno and Kupres. These are significant, because this wedge has cut German forces in Spalato from their bases at Banjaluka and Sarajevo.

Allied interest and support of Partisan activity in this area is being keenly watched as a possible guide to the location of the next landing.

In a terrific air battle over Germany yesterday Americans downed 142 Nazi fighter planes. Bomber-gunners picked off 130, while Thunderbolt fighters knocked out 12 more. This is the heaviest toll since Aug. 17 when 307 were downed over Regensburg and Schweinfurt.

Price for this victory was 30 American bombers and three fighter planes. The battle occurred during bombing runs to Bremen and Vegesack.

Hannover was last night's target of the Royal Air Force, while a lighter force carried out a follow-up on Bremen. A German spokesman admitted "there was great devastation in the center of the city." American bombers made their deepest daylight penetration into Europe for targets in Pomerania, in Eastern Germany, Poland, and East Prussia.

Throwing back stiff counter-attacks, the Russians have established their spearheads above and below Kiev. The design apparently is to throw these two arms around the city in the squeeze tactic so successful at Smolensk and Kharkov.

South Pacific:

An outnumbered force of United States destroyers, waylaying a Japanese task force bent on rescuing troops from the Central Solomons, sank an enemy cruiser, two

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Ship Chandlers' Licenses Become Effective Nov. 15

Log of the Port of Boston

Licensing of ship chandlers by Federal authorities designed as a means of maintaining adequate supplies aboard the vessels of the Merchant Marine, will not become effective until Nov. 15, according to advices received from Washington by John T. Lang, of the S. S. Pierce Company, Chairman of the Ship Supplies Committee of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc.

Complete details of the new program are expected to be made soon by the War Food Administration. It is anticipated that considerable time will be required for the filing of applications and the ultimate granting of the licenses. For this reason the licensing will not become effective until Nov. 15, the WFA informed Mr. Lang.

Oberg Promoted

Hugo Oberg, rate authority of the Boston Port Authority for many years, until going to Washington some months ago as rate analyst with the Office of Price Administration, has been promoted to be the head of the Rate Section of the Transportation Branch with a staff of about 20 assistants.

Guild Made Secretary

Walter R. Guild has been named secretary of the Massachusetts Warehousemen's Association and the New England Manufacturing Confectioners' Association, succeeding Lyman W. Whitcomb, resigned. Offices of the two Associations are to be moved from 40 Court Street to 80 Federal Street, Boston, where Mr. Guild is secretary of several other organizations.

N. E. Shipbuilding

New England shipyards contributed eight of the Liberty ships among the 160 cargo vessels delivered through the entire country during September, according to the United States Maritime Commissioon. The eight were built at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yard, South Portland, Maine. Of the total, representing 1,652,651 deadweight tons of shipping, 80 ships were built at West Coast shipyards, 42 by East Coast yards, 27 on the Gulf Coast and 11 on the Great Lakes.

Canadian to Speak

A. A. Gardiner, assistant general passenger traffic manager of the Canadian National Railways, is to be the guest speaker of the Traffic Club of New England at its opening dinner meeting of the season at the Copley-Plaza, Oct. 14. Mr. Gardiner's subject is to be "Canadian Railways at War." Howard M. Waybright, President of the Club, will preside. He announces that the annual Ladies' Night of the organization is to be held Nov. 18, and the annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 14.

Propeller Clubs' Parley

Roscoe H. Prior, President of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States, and a group of Boston shipping men are to attend the joint American Merchant Marine Conference and annual convention of the Propeller Clubs of the United States at New York Oct. 14 and 15. Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, is to be principal speaker at the annual dinner of the organizations.

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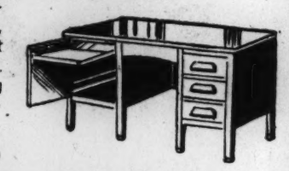

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Quiet Election Forecast For Boston Nov. 2

Continued from Page 1

of manpower waste at the Boston Navy Yard have been spread across the public prints.

Although the picture may be changed somewhat by any of the uncertainties that are as much a part of an election as the balloting itself, it is a fair guess that the incumbents who face opposition in Wards 6, 9, 10, 12, 16, 21 and 22 will be returned with at least comfortable pluralities, and, in some instances, majorities.

Moreover, in two wards, 14 and 15, the Councilors may succeed in getting their lone rivals disqualified on the grounds that their nomination papers are faulty. Purported evidence to that end is before the Ballot Law Commission.

In Ward 3, however, the Italian-born incumbent, Joseph Russo, is expected to have a stiff fight in the South End before he takes the measure, if he does, of John I. Fitzgerald, one-time State Senator and Council President, who is said to have the remnants of the Hendricks Club behind him.

The two candidates in Ward 5, A. Frank Foster, the incumbent, and James C. Bayley, Jr., a young attorney whose candidacy has been indorsed by the Republican leaders of this so-called blue-stocking ward, are also expected to run a close race, with the victory, however, going to the challenger.

Foster in Armed Service

Mr. Foster, one of the six members of the present Council in the armed services, is reportedly on the Italian mainland with the Allied Fifth Army. His opponent, a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist once tied up with the America First Committee here, has apparently convinced his backers that his recent endorsement of the Fulbright resolution and the Mackinac charter reflects an honest change of heart.

The seat from Ward 7, vacated by Thomas E. Linehan, now a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve, will probably be filled by John E. Kerrigan, also a sometime State Senator and Council President. But some worthwhile opposition may materialize in the person of Thomas E. Fitzgerald, a clerk in the City Treasurer's office making his second try at an election campaign.

One of the most interesting ward contests from a purely political view will take place in Ward 11. Here the incumbent, Matthew F. Hanley, leader of the anti-Tobin bloc in the Council Chamber, runs against William A. Moriarty, a veteran of World War II, who can probably count on some city administration support.

In Ward 17, John C. Wickes, a yeoman in the United States Navy who is running for re-election, will be hard pressed to win in a field of four, while in Ward 18 James J. Goode, Jr., the incumbent and an Army major, has a similar fight on his hands with State Representative Michael P. Feeney as his principal opponent.

The vacancies in Wards 19 and 20, which occurred when James M. Langan and Theodore F. Lyons obtained commissions in the Naval Reserve, are sought by fields of four and five, respectively. In the latter ward, Thomas G. J. Shannon, former manager of the Roslindale Rationing Board, is running on his record as an Office of Price Administration official.

Retailers Back Boycott

Full support of the Home Front Pledge Campaign to boycott "black markets" and prevent unwarranted price increases was expressed recently by the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants and Retail Trade Board of Boston. The former comprises 35 trade associations in the Bay State.

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Yugoslavian Patriots

By a Staff Photographer

Sponsors of Exhibit at A. F. of L. Convention in Boston

Left to right: Oscar E. Boline, member of the Executive Committee of the Boston Yugoslav Relief Society; Bart Andrews, National Director of the Society; Mrs. C. S. Marquard, Executive Secretary of Boston group, and Morton Prince, Chairman of Boston Executive Committee.

Food Situation Is Visualized In Labor Convention Exhibit

Once upon a time there was a dictator who was determined to make his people eat potatoes. But the people were the French, who don't coerce very easily, so the dictator—he was Napoleon—did not do so well. At length one of his advisers, a man named Parmenter, hit upon an idea. He persuaded a group of nobles to plant potato patches and then put up a lot of signs decreeing dire punishment for any peasant who stole even a single potato. The peasants immediately stole potatoes, on the theory that anything so precious as all this must be highly desirable. Before you could say "Louis XVI" potatoes were being planted all over the realm.

According to Dr. Mark Graubard, Director of Labor Education for the Food Distribution Administration, this was only the beginning, and potatoes have continued to be popular among nutritionists ever since. They are one of the staples recommended in the exhibit on food now displayed at the American Federation of Labor convention in the Hotel Statler.

Set Exhibit Up

Dr. Graubard set the exhibit up, but he takes very little credit for it. "I go on the theory," he told us this morning, "that the Government ought not to pay for anything it can get private industry to pay for. Consequently, I had plenty of helpers."

Dr. Graubard's secretary is a former art student and was able to carry out his ideas for charts with the utmost skill and decorativeness. Embassies of Axis-conquered countries—Holland, Belgium, Norway, Poland—contrib- food conditions in their homelands. The Polish Embassy even had a special poster painted for the occasion.

Departments of the U. S. Government were not far behind in their co-operation. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration painted special posters to show that the farmer, contrary to a number of reports about him, has produced what was required of him, has increased his production steadily, and expects to do even better in 1944.

Planted All Night

A spokesman for the United States Department of Agriculture said today he felt it ought to be more widely recognized how patriotically the farmer had converted his crops to essential items—i. e., from tobacco to potatoes in Connecticut, for example—and had accomplished the impossible in such instances as the flood washouts in the Mississippi Valley just after the crops were in. In the latter case, the farmers ploughed and planted all night by the light of their automobile headlights, and produced a crop when everybody had said it couldn't be done.

The display describes graphically the tragic food situation in the occupied countries. "In selecting the photographs," Dr. Graubard said, "I tried to steer a middle course between pictures that were too gruesome and those so mild they concealed the truth."

A chart devoted to Lend-Lease food shipments revealed that less than one-quarter ounce of beef and veal per person per week is being given up by the American public for lend-lease to other countries. On the same basis, butter shipments average even less—one-tenth of an ounce per week. Pork, of which this nation is more plentifully supplied than it is of other meats, is the heaviest item, being shipped at the rate of 4⅓ ounces per person per week.

Dr. Graubard based the whole exhibit on the studies made in 1936 by the Bureau of Home Economics, which disclosed that out of a large number of families who fed four people on $12.60 per week, only 24 per cent achieved good diets, 64 per cent managed a fair diet, and 12 per cent were actually being underfed.

A. F. of L. Told Yugoslavians Deserve Help

Unlike some nations that have climbed on the Allied bandwagon when it appeared that Germany would be defeated, Yugoslavia has earned its place at the peace table by throwing in with the United Nations at the critical moment when Britain faced invasion and the days ahead seemed very dark, declared Bart Andrews, National Director of the Yugoslav Relief Society, today.

Just before leaving for New York following his appearance at the American Federation of Labor convention in Boston, Mr. Andrews appealed for the relief of his countrymen on the basis of their open rebellion against the Axis from the start of Germany's invasion. A German-disposed government, he said, lasted only 48 hours in Yugoslavia.

"It was two years ago when Britain faced its darkest moment," he said, "that Yugoslavia repudiated the Axis and declared itself on the side of the United Nations. This is a people's war in that country which has never countenanced government through subterfuge."

This was as far as Mr. Andrews would go in discussing the politics of his nation. He knows that there are two opposing factions in Yugoslavia, but both are working, he said, for the liberation of the country from outside domination. His chief interest was in sponsoring financial assistance for his relief group which has undertaken the task of supplying with food and medical requirements Yugoslavians held as prisoners of war.

The American activities of the Yugoslav Relief Society, Mr. Andrews pointed out, were begun just one year ago this month, hence his talk before the labor convention was in the nature of an anniversary address. The Yugoslav Society is sponsor for the largest single exhibit at the convention.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer today with moderate winds; much colder tonight than last night.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Widely scattered showers, cooler today and tonight; moderate to fresh winds.

Massachusetts: Moderate temperature in the interior, warmer along the coast and cooler tonight; moderate to occasionally fresh winds.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Moderate temperature today, cooler tonight; moderate to occasionally fresh winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:18 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 8:58 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 9:21 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Monday, 9:55 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.

Rail-Labor Discussion

"Railroad Labor and War" will be discussed by George M. Harrison, President of the Railway Clerks of America (American Federation of Labor) at the Community Church of Boston Oct. 10 at 10:30 a. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Names of 37 New Englanders Listed Among 574 Soldiers Reported Missing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The names of 37 New Englanders are included in a list of 574 United States soldiers missing in action in the Asiatic, European, Middle Eastern, North African and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced today.

Names listed in the North African area include casualty reports received from operaitons in Sicily.

The New Englanders and next of kin are:

Asiatic Area

Connecticut

Haberern, 2nd Lieut. Michael—Mrs. Mildred A. Haberern, wife, Willimantic.

Maine

Fuller, Corporal Howard C.—Leslie Fuller, father, Readvile.

Massachusetts

Albert, Technical Sergeant Myron M.—Michael Albert, father, Springfield.
General, 2nd Lieut. Harry S.—Mrs. Molly Rosen General, mother, Chelsea.

European Area

Connecticut

Comer, Staff Sergeant James H., Jr.—Mrs. Caroline L. Comer, mother, Short Beseh.
Johnson, 2nd Lieut. Carl A.—Mrs. Ethel G. Allee, sister, New Britain.
Laws, 2nd Lieut. Warren P.—Fred C. Laws, father, Stratford.
McDermott, Technical Sergeant Walter T.—Michael J. McDermott, father, West Haven.

Massachusetts

Chapman, Staff Sergeant William W.—Miss Margaret Sheehan, aunt, Haverhill.
Gay, Technical Sergeant Arthur C.—Mrs. Sylvia A. Gay, wife, Brockton.
Hodgson, Staff Sergeant George H.—Mrs. Isabel E. Hodgson, wife, Cambridge.
Lincoln, Staff Sergeant George L.—Mrs. Edith B. Lincoln, mother, Attleboro.
Loveday, Second Lieut. William—Edward W. Loveday, father, Marblehead.
Poliszotti, Staff Sergeant Gaetano S.—Salvatore Poliszotti, father, Methuen.
Rozowski, Technical Sergeant Edward E.—Louis Rozowski, father, Chicopee.
Thompson, Second Lieut. Harold E.—Harry W. Thompson, father, Palmer.
Walther, Staff Sergeant Joseph L.—Mrs. A. J. Walther, mother, West Concord.

New Hampshire

Roux, Staff Sergeant Joseph H. W.—Oscar Roux, father, Manchester.
Senecal, Staff Sergeant Richard E.—Mrs. Freda I. Senecal, mother, Hillsboro.

Rhode Island

Allard, Staff Sergeant Roland—Mrs. Dora Allard, mother, Central Falls.
Herman, Sergeant William F., Jr.—Mrs. Margaret Herman, mother, Cranston.
Smith, Staff Sergeant Albert H.—Walter J. Smith, father, Saylesville.

Middle Eastern Area

Maine

Laidlaw, Staff Sergeant Clarence A. Jr.—Mrs. Clarence A. Laidlaw, mother, Portland.
Runnells, 2nd Lieut. Edward—Mrs. George Runnells, mother, East Millinocket.

North African Area

Connecticut

Barthel, Technical Sergeant Jason D.—Mrs. Jacqueline L. Barthel, wife, Darien.
Bjorklund, Technical Sergeant Earl H.—Mrs. Anna Bjorklund, mother, New Britain.
Elliott, Second Lieut. Harry A.—Arthur E. Elliott, father, Thompson.
Groot, Staff Sergeant William E.—Mrs. Annie Groot, wife, Manchester.
Joseph, Sergeant Edward T.—Mrs. Mary Joseph, mother, Danbury.

Maine

Hancock, Sergeant William F., Jr.—William P. Hancock, father, York Beach.

Massachusetts

Adams, Staff Sergeant John E.—Merton N. Adams, father, Georgetown.
Dallaire, Staff Sergeant Albert F.—Miss Manola Dallaire, sister, Lowell.
Hartwell, Private Edwin D.—Mrs. Harry D. Hartwell, mother, Shelburne Falls.
Sibalia, Sergeant Vytautas F.—Joseph Sibalia, father, Worcester.

Rhode Island

Eccles, Private Clifford—Mrs. Sophie F. Eccles, wife, Pawtucket.

Southwestern Pacific Area

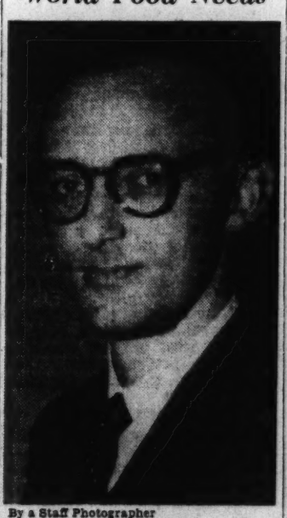
Connecticut

Ferraiolo, Staff Sergeant Joseph—Mrs. Pauline Anastasio, sister, East Haven.

Massachusetts

Chisholm, Staff Sergeant John A. Jr.—Mrs. Helen E. Chisholm, mother, Malden.

World Food Needs



By a Staff Photographer

E. J. Riches

Acting Economic Adviser to the International Labor Office brings to the labor food conference at the Hotel Statler hope that for the first time in history there might be food enough for all the peoples of the earth.

Latest News of Civil Defense From New England Sources

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

Salvage collection reports, showing New Hampshire's rank among the New England states and in the nation, have prompted Salvage Director Emile J. Soucy of the New Hampshire State Council of Defense to redouble his appeals to all salvage workers and the public at large for greater collections of all scrap materials needed in the war effort.

Although the primary purpose is to give the greatest possible help in winning the war, another and perhaps equally potent incentive is to improve New Hampshire's rank among the states in the salvage sector of the home front, as this State has for many years been accustomed to high rank in all great endeavors in the direction of national welfare and progress.

Pride in New Hampshire's traditional ability to accomplish public-spirited objectives through voluntary co-operation is still another spur to added effort, because this State is the only one in the Union conducting its salvage drives without a salaried director and staff on the War Production Board pay roll.

According to past performance, says Mr. Soucy, New Hampshire should be much nearer the top of the list of states in all branches of the salvage effort than appears to be the case. He hopes that the necessary added co-operation will quickly be forthcoming and that the effort will then be sustained constantly at the higher level.

Salvage collection figures compiled from various sources by the War Production Board, arranged on a per capita basis, show New Hampshire's current rank in New England and in the nation, respectively, in three classes of salvage, as follows: waste fats, fourth and 15th; tin cans, fourth and 23d; and silk stockings, fifth and 25th.

Connecticut on Alert

"We cannot overlook the possibilities of accident, or even sabotage at home. Our protective organization should be prepared to function in any catastrophe of this kind," Gov. Raymound E. Baldwin of Connecticut stated this week.

Speaking over the State-wide radio program of the Connecticut War Council, "Connecticut on the Alert," the Governor stressed that the protective services of the council, including air-raid wardens, auxiliary police and firemen and others, must be kept up in Connecticut.

"The likelihood of air attack has undoubtedly diminished, but there is still that chance. Until the Army tells us that Connecticut is no longer in any danger of a raid, our protective organization must continue its activities."

Reviewing the war effort in the State, the Governor said that manpower, food, and fuel were three major problems yet to be solved.

The State's Chief Executive dubbed the Federal temporary subsidy on milk "another case of too little and too late," although it would, he thought, "be of some benefit to our dairy farmers."

"We need a general over-all food program for the country and we have needed it for some time," he added. "That was foreseen in Connecticut. The agricultural committee of the War Council worked out such a policy for this State, calling for maximum utilization of our farming resources for food production."

Both the Governor and State War Administrator Harold F. Woodcock, who conducted the program, expressed satisfaction with the turnout of volunteers to harvest Connecticut crops. More than 7,000 youths volunteered, it was said.

Concerning fuel, Governor Baldwin and Administrator Woodcock indorsed the plea of Fuel Administrator Seth W. Darley that consumers buy an initial supply of low-volatile bituminous coal if they cannot get anthracite to begin the heating season.

On manpower, Governor Baldwin said that despite the critical manpower shortage in the State, Connecticut could be depended on not to let down its industrial production.

OPA Manager Tells Labor

Continued from Page 1

pork barrel through which every selfish group would raid the Treasury.

"We must build firm against pressures for a rise in this price and that, and we must use subsidies when there is no other way to encourage production of essential products. In order to successfully control the cost of living we must also maintain our control of wage rates even though it hurts.

"We must pass a heavy tax bill even though it hurts and we must continue to buy bonds to the limit. If too much purchasing power is left unrestrained our price controls alone will be unable to hold skyrocketing prices in check.

"That is our plan. That's how we expect to fulfill our end of the contract to control your cost of living."

Dr. Mark Graubard of the Food Distribution Administration told the conference that by participating in the battle for good food and adequate distribution within the financial reach of all, organized labor can make a great contribution to its members and the community.

"In fact, this may be the time and the opportunity to banish, in the name of the nutrition movement and with its help, hunger and malnourishment from this country forever," the Government expert added.

"The figures indicate that there is still much malnutrition in the United States, some of it due to poor economic conditions, but the bulk of it due to poor food habits and ignorance of proper diet."

The food and nutrition meeting was sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, which is holding its annual convention in Boston. Dr. Graubard is in charge of labor education for the Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch of the Food Distribution Administration.

Recalling a past age when pepper sold for $800 a pound and nutmeg for $1,000 under a fabulous overestimate of the value of spices, and when, he added, there was little money left for real food, Dr. Graubard asked working men and women to learn to eat proper foods.

Higher Health Level

Backing up the nutrition movement, I. M. Ornburn, chairman of the conference, counseled his fellow trade unionists, "We must use this emergency to raise the health level of all people in this country and to eliminate malnutrition and bad eating habits."

Mr. Ornburn, who is chief spokesman of the A. F. of L. on food, is secretary-treasurer of its Union Label Trades Department and a member of the labor advisory committee of the Office of Price Administration.

The problem of food conditions in plants and shops is very serious in many instances, he said. Often in neighborhoods where prices are very high because of the great demand, there are no facilities in the plant for a decent meal. While he did not believe that every factory should immediately install eating facilities, he felt that every factory should give the question immediate thought, see where something must be done and do it quickly.

Organized labor is not going to be able to keep its no-strike pledge unless the cost of living is cut back very substantially, Mr. Ornburn declared. Indorsing subsidies, he did not venture what their total might be but held that whatever the cost, it would be cheap if the plan could hold the line on the cost of living.

"If we are to have successful price control," he said, "we must have a price ceiling from the producer right through to the last retail outlet. Everybody now has a price ceiling but the producer.

Problem of Distribution

The world food problem was brought to the conference by E. J. Riches, Acting Economic Adviser to the International Labor Office, now temporarily located at Montreal, Canada.

Hundreds of millions of the people whose standards the I. L. O. seeks to raise are underfed, Mr. Riches said, and there is not and never has been enough food in the world to meet their needs. Not all of these people are in far countries.

"What remains to be solved is the crucial problem of how to make available to the actual consumer the food that it is now possible to produce. To a considerable extent this is a problem which must be dealt with by national action; and the measures to be taken will have to be devised to fit the special needs of each country.

"But national action alone is not enough. To reach a full solution, to derive full benefit from modern improvements in methods of production and transport, we must have concerted international action. Each nation can make full provision for the life and health of its own people only if all nations work together.

"It was for these reasons that the first United Nations Conference was called last May to deal on a world scale with problems of food and agriculture. The conference agreed that the nations must concert their efforts to win and maintain freedom from fear and freedom from want.

"To this end it recommended the establishment of a permanent international organization for collaboration in the field of food and agriculture; and steps are at present being taken to give effect to this important recommendation.

"The International Labor Office stands ready to work closely with the new organization and to act as a vehicle for the co-operation of labor and industry, as well as governments, in effective measures to solve the world problem of food and nutrition."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Josef Wagner, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

"Titian and the Venetians" is the subject of a talk by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. Professor Bailey will speak on "Museum Treasures" at 4 p. m. Both are free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Alcoholism Blamed

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 9 (AP)—Mrs. Augusta K. Christie of Presque Isle, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Maine, told the executive board of the Maine union here recently "alcoholism is one of the major causes of absenteeism in war industries."

Boston Rapid Transit Study Helps Double Meins' Job

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As wartime chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, Carroll L. Meins of Boston heads one of the most important groups in the State service.

Charged in normal times with the responsibility of regulating the operations of public utility companies within the State, the work of the Commission has been more than doubled by additional authority conferred under the Governor's Emergency Wartime Powers and by the constant need for close collaboration with Federal agencies.

In addition, Mr. Meins pointed out today, the Commission is now engaged in an exhaustive study of the rapid transit problems in Metropolitan Boston, the magnitude of which he says, is "positively frightening."

Sitting with the special legislative commission established to study the problem of rapid transit in Boston, the Commission has set aside every Thursday for the next year to devote to this study, which probably will become a major postwar project. Finding a satisfactory program, Mr. Meins said, will solve one of the knottiest transportation problems facing any large city in the country.

Took Present Post in 1941

Mr. Meins was appointed to the important Department of Public Utilities post in 1941 by Governor Saltonstall after serving as chief secretary to the Governor from 1939 to 1941.

A Republican wheel-horse, Mr. Meins has served the Party in many important capacities, and is today held one of the most influential men in the Republican Party in Massachusetts. He is generally believed to be one of the Governor's closest advisers.

A native of Roxbury, the D. P. U. chairman lives with his brother, Walter Meins, a member of the Boston Licensing Board in the same house on Humbolt Avenue in which he was born. Both brothers are bachelors.

Educated in the public schools of Roxbury, Mr. Meins went to work after leaving high school, but his business career was interrupted by the World War I.

Valuable experience as a lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, where his organizing ability first burgeoned, came into good use in later life as a political leader.

Following the war, Mr. Meins returned to private business as treasurer of the Sparrow & Meins Chocolate Company, manufacturing chocolate coatings. He retains his interest in that business today.

Chairman Meins entered the political field in 1923 when he conducted a successful campaign for State Representative from the Roxbury District. He became a prominent member of the law-making body on Beacon Hill, where he served on several important legislative committees, including the House Rules Committee and the Committee on Taxation.

Active in Politics

From that time on, he has retained a keen interest in politics, and has served as Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Boston and as Chairman of the Republican State Committee. In the latter post, he succeeded Sinclair Weeks, of Newton, present treasurer of the National Republican Committee. Mr. Meins resigned as chairman of the State Committee in 1939 to become a member of the Governor's staff.

As chairman of the D. P. U., Mr. Meins is well-known nationally in the field of public utilities. His conduct of the Massachusetts War Transportation Conservation Committee, of which he is chairman, has won the attention of the Office of Defense Transportation Committee in Washington. Governor Saltonstall has a letter from the ODT paying high tribute to the manner in which the Bay State has handled its wartime transportation problems.

Mr. Meins is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Railroads and Utilities Companies, and has recently been named by that group as No. 1 co-operator of the eastern area to sit with the Interstate Commerce Commission on cases requiring Federal and State co-operation.

Among the many clubs and associations to which Mr. Meins belongs is the Boston City Club, the Roxbury Historical Society, American Legion, Republican Clubs of Boston and Massachusetts, Ward 12 Committee, Republican State Committee, the Lincoln Republican Club, and the Union Club. He is also amember of the Masons and Odd Fellows.

His chief avocation is boating and he is an active member of the Boston Yacht Club.

Servicemen's Aids To Re-employment

Re-employment of servicemen returning from the armed forces to civilian life will be extended and broadened under a program announced today by Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service.

Colonel Smith said that in addition to a national clearing house committee formed in Washington, there is now being attached to every local board in Massachusetts one or more re-employment committeemen whose job it is to furnish servicemen with the needed information for getting back into industry. These men are now working with the United States Employment Service, the United States Veterans' Bureau, United States Civil Service Commission, and the American Red Cross in the correlation of work information, Colonel Smith explained.

State clearing houses also are being formed, he added, to work with national authorities.

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Jews to Hear Sound of Shofar

Sounding of the Shofar, or ram's horn, tonight, in Jewish synagogues in Greater Boston will mark the end of the local celebratin of Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement, the most solemn of Jewish religious festivals.

At sunset yesterday the traditional holiday began with Kol Nidre services in local synagogues with a strict fast imposed. The theme stressed by local rabbis, as in past years, was peace.

The American Federation of Labor, incidentally, passed a resolution at its convention here asking that the restrictions on Jewish immigration and settlement in Palestine by the British in 1936 be withdrawn and that the Balfour declaration establishing a national Jewish homeland in Palestine be made a reality.

Gas Stations Keep To 72-Hour Week

Most of New England's gasoline station distributors will continue the 72-hour maximum week edict revoked by Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, last Thursday, Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts, disclosed today.

At a conference of gasoline dealers held in Boston, the 72-hour maximum week was upheld for many reasons, some of them tied in directly with Government efforts at gasoline conservation, Mr. Moore explained. Saving of electric power, heat and fuel, he said, also entered into this picture.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON
The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-5)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service (4) Sunday Morning Service 11
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

Downtown Boston Reading Rooms—Free to the Public
333 Washington Street, Opp. Milk — 84 Boylston St., Little Building Entrance also 24 Province St.
Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are cordially invited to attend the services and use the Reading Rooms

A Study in Contrasts

Wilbour C. Lown

Adult Education Courses Held in Onetime Elegant Ballroom

Here, where once danced the prettiest daughters of Boston's oldest families, where gleaming chandeliers formerly reflected the sparkle of bejeweled Boston dowagers, there now congregate serious-minded young men and women who take the map-making course at the Boston Center for Adult Education, 5 Commonwealth Avenue. Now known as Frances G. Curtis Hall, for a benefactor of the Center and its present President, this was formerly the ballroom in the mansion of the late Walter Baylies, former President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. Man bending over board at right is Walter C. Eberhard, instructor in graphics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and class leader in map making at the Center.

Camera Club Plans Lecture By Hutchins

Amateur and professional photographers of Greater Boston will have an opportunity to learn something of the methods of a master portrait photographer when John Hutchins, of New York City, opens the season of the Boston Camera Club with a lecture at the Clubhouse, 351 Newbury Street, Thursday evening, Oct. 14, at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. Hutchins, who conducts a school of portraiture in New York, specializing in character studies, is bringing with him one of the famous Powers models, Miss Gloria Gale, and plans to demonstrate his lighting methods and to show posing of the model to the group.

During these days when travel is restricted, the amateur photographer is turing more and more to indoor photography, and this meeting—open to all who are interested in the subject—gives opportunities seldom afforded to Bostonians.

The lower gallery at the Clubhouse will be open to visitors at 6 p. m., and will contain the cream of a private collection of choice photographic prints gathered from all parts of the world and representing work of the most important pictorialists. These will be exhibited by Cecil B. Atwater, President of the Boston Camera Club.

The New England Council of Camera Clubs is joining the Boston Club on this occasion, which also is registration night for members of the Club's School of Photography. This School, highly successful in past seasons, is carrying on again this autumn in the belief that it can help amateur photographers attain the knowledge necessary to produce finer prints with fewer negatives, and that it can show those taking the course how to "carry on" despite shortages of film and other photographic material.

Among the teachers this season will be: L. W. Standish, prominent pictorialist and an outstanding lecturer and print critic; Ray W. James, specialist in the chemical and technical side of photography; Arthur Hammond, master of print control processes; C. L. Kennedy, successful salon exhibitor, and Mr. Atwater, a recognized authority on the paper-negative process of print control.

Ad Club's Luncheon To 'Salute' Nurses

A program in honor of the intrepid women serving in this war has been arranged by the Advertising Club of Boston, for its weekly luncheon meeting at the Hotel Statler, Oct. 12.

The "Salute to Nurses" in charge of Jeanne Martinez Ambuter, chairman of the Women's Division, is to be the outstanding feature. Speakers include Lieut. Lenore Critchfield of Johnstown, Pa., who was on duty in North Africa during the initial invasion; Lieut. Mary St. John of Nahant, Mass., who was in New Caledonia and Australia for nine months of active service; Lieut. Frances Ginsberg of Brookline, Mass., who was in the Fiji and Friendly Islands for 10 months, and Maj. Thomas Siciliano of Fort Banks who was in Pearl Harbor from March, 1941, to April, 1943.

Protect Pets at Night

Pet owners are urged by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to restrain their dogs and cats at night to insure their safety during the dimout period.

Adult Education Amid Luxury Is Achieved by Boston Center

The little country schoolhouse—the one with a Franklin stove in one corner and the master's rod in another—has vanished, but the memory lingers on.

Boys who once sat in the little, stiff-backed chairs are now—many of them—busy executives or ranking officers in the armed services. As for the girls, many now grace the homes of the busy executives or, as career women, have substituted ornate mahogany for the little desk—carved with many initials—they once occupied in the schoolhouse on the hill.

Meanwhile education has also negotiated some long jumps, perhaps, none longer than in the field of adult education. And the broadest of these jumps is in the philosophy which animates the system—a philosophy that education can and should be made palatable.

For instance, the idea that the setting in which learning can best be pursued is the setting that most nearly captures the charm and coziness of an hospitable living-room.

Pioneer in Field

This ideal achieved is in eloquent and decorative surroundings in Boston at No. 5 Commonwealth Avenue, where the Boston Center for Adult Education—a pioneer in the field—makes its headquarters.

There in the 30-room mansion—once the home of the late Walter Baylies, a former President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—men and women from all walks of life pursue studies.

The Baylies mansion ranks as one of the handsomest and most elaborate among lustrous Commonwealth Avenue's numerous mansions. There are 14 fireplaces in the 30 odd rooms; the library is panelled in Circassian walnut and connoisseurs say it ranks as one of the two most beautiful such rooms in the United States.

The staircase is winding, graceful and baronially wide. The ballroom makes even cosmopolites gasp. Ornate chandeliers—heavy with pendant crystals that once reflected the sparkling jewels of Boston's most opulent dowagers—look down on polished floors as intricately matched as a chessboard.

And the conservatory at the rear of the ballroom with its Italian marble and its vaulted ceiling, frescoed in the manner of a doge's palace, evoke undisguised admiration.

Only One Facet

But all this grandeur marks fulfillment of only one facet of the principles which animate the Center. The setting is admittedly alluring, but so, too, is the manner of instruction. Here there is none of the formality, none of the impersonality that marks the lecture room. In fact, all courses are limited to 12 or 15 students, with 25 the absolute maximum and that in only a few courses.

Even the faculty assumes a different texture. Instructors here are known as class leaders; they sit in with the class at round tables; problems are discussed but there is no such thing as a lecture. The discussions take place to the accompaniment of snapping and crackling logs burning in the fireplaces.

It is the conviction of Dorothy Hewitt, the Center's director, and her board, that such surroundings and such methods accelerate rather than slow up the learning processes.

And Miss Hewitt has more than theory with which to support her convictions.

Students with no previous training have gone out from classes at the Center into positions of responsibilities, as did the onetime secretary who became interested in personnel management. She took the course and now has direct supervision of a personnel of some 20,000 in one of Boston's largest enterprises.

There are also the women who enrolled in the course in map-making and are now serving their country as map makers: one in the map service department at Washington, the other with the First Service Command in Boston.

The War Effort

Activity directly related to the war effort, incidentally but importantly, is another aspect of the experiment in education being carried on at the Center which begins its 11th year with the opening of the fall term on Monday.

Technical courses range all the way from aerial and marine navigation to signaling, to map and airplane photo reading and aeronautical meteorology. There is also a wide variety of courses related to the home-front war effort, including production control, foremanship, engineering and mechanical drawing, slide-rule computation and plastics.

And for the woman student there are such courses as millinery and dressmaking and courses in first-aid for the home and in furniture upholstering.

There are also outlets of a less utilitarian color, conversational courses in French, Spanish, Italian and Russian and even Chinese, also instruction in dancing, public speaking and how to acquire mental poise.

The Center functions five nights and three days each week for 50 weeks a year.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the Center is the nominal cost of the courses.

A 10-week, one-hour course, costs as little as $6, while the two-hour weekly courses range from $9 to $15 at the maximum.

Yet, the Center, a nonprofit, State-chartered institution, is two thirds self-supporting. For the other third it is dependent on the bounty of interested friends.

Navy Announces 20 Casualties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday 20 casualties, including 5 killed, 10 wounded and 5 missing.

This brings to 30,424 the total of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941, including 11,711 killed, 5,367 wounded, 9,151 missing, and 4,195 prisoners of war.

Casualties announced (those listed are noncommissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) include:

Massachusetts

Bilz, Walter Paul, wounded. Father, Paul E. Bilz, Holyoke.

Dana, Charles Anderson, Ensign, missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Dana, Marblehead.

Lamar, Thomas Riley, missing. Wife, Mrs. Carmella Lamar, East Boston.

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Norse Short Of Food But Not Starving

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Norwegians are not starving, for they are a rugged people, but they are unbelievably undernourished as a result of the cruel policies of their Nazi conquerors.

In an interview at the Hotel Statler today, Haakon Lie, leader of the Norwegian labor movement, declared that the Norwegian Government in exile was in close touch with the food situation in the homeland. "We know exactly what they are eating for every meal in every day, virtually," the young Norwegian said. "We know that the young persons are standing up under it better than the group between 45 and 60 years. Probably because they are more adaptable.

"Their ration, allowed them by the Germans, is just about half what they normally need, but it means even less because they cannot buy as much as the ration allows them. There is not that much food in Norway."

Worst problem of all, Mr. Lie said, is the soap shortage. A very small piece a month for each person is all that is available for washing of both clothes and person. In a cold climate, such as Norway, and especially with a cleanly people like the Norwegians, this means unutterable hardship.

The daily diet of the Norwegian today, according to Mr. Lie, consists of bread, potatoes, and dried fish when they can be had. The bread is not too nourishing; it is made largely of chaff. The fish is not always obtainable.

In addition, Norwegians will be almost entirely without fuel this coming winter, Mr. Lie said. Winter has already begun in that northern country, where cold weather lasts for about nine months.

"There is no sign yet that morale has weakened or the will to keep fighting is breaking down, but whether another hard winter will produce this result, we cannot tell," he said.

Mr. Lie himself escaped from Norway some two years after the occupation. His wife and their two little girls have just managed recently to get into Sweden.

Mr. Lie indicated that there was an extraordinarily efficient underground organization at work in Norway and that a great deal of detailed information is getting out of the country regularly to the Government in Exile. "The Norwegians are eager for invasion," Mr. Lie said, "in spite of the fact that they know it will signal the almost complete destruction of every industrial plant in the country by means of mines which the Germans have already planted."

Civic League Plans For Annual Meeting

The Massachusetts Civic League will hold its annual meeting next Monday evening, Oct. 11, at the Town Room, 3 Joy Street.

An informal harvest supper will be followed by election of officers and five-minute reports from Committee chairmen.

Two members of the League just returned from overseas work will then address the group. Miss Elizabeth Clark was with the Red Cross in Iceland for two years; and Alexander McElwain has been for the same length of time on the battle fronts of Europe as a member of the American Field Service, and for 11 months a prisoner of war in Italy. Sydney M. Williams, President of the League, will preside at the meeting.

A. F. of L. to Announce Policy on Lewis Soon

Policy on the readmission of John L. Lewis and his union to the American Federation of Labor is expected to be recommended by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. early next week, it is reported by Council members.

Heretofore the Council has refrained from taking action on Mr. Lewis' application and has not considered it during the A. F. of L. convention now in session here. But a meeting on the question is forecast for Monday or Tuesday.

The influence of the Executive Council is so tremendous that whatever it advises is very likely to be followed by the delegates.

Prospect of a recommendation by the Council has been encouraged by the more conciliatory attitude of Mr. Lewis, it is reported. A letter he recently sent to Matthew Woll, a leading member of the Council and chairman of the convention Resolutions Committee, is said to indicate a somewhat easing off of Mr. Lewis' previous attitude.

In his original approach to the A. F. of L., Mr. Lewis mismanaged his case, it is commented among leaders. First he did not present his application for readmission of the United Mine Workers direct to the Council, but handed it to William L. Hutcheson, President of the Carpenters' Union. While Mr. Hutcheson is First Vice-President of the Council and a very important figure in it, he is a center of much controversy.

Then Mr. Lewis sent with his letter a check for $60,000 as a payment of dues for his union. This made it look as if he were trying to buy his way in, as it seemed to various members of the Council. The check was not in order, it is added, as dues can be paid only as incurred.

When, after a three-hour session with Council spokesmen some time ago, Mr. Lewis still stood pat on his insistence that his organization be taken back into the A. F. of L. without settlement of the many jurisdictional conflicts with it, the Council agreed the problem was too heavy a responsibility and decided to turn it over to the convention without recommendation.

Close of the first week of the convention was marked yesterday by an unexpected protest by Daniel J. Tobin, President of the Teamsters' Union, against delays in handling cases by the National War Labor Board.

Mr. Tobin read a telegram he had sent to W. H. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board, in which he said:

"I now notify you that both myself and my associates find it impossible to convince our membership immediately in many places of the necessity of observing our no-strike pledge because of what they and I consider an unnecessary delay in endeavoring to make decisions in cases submitted by those unions to the WLB."

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BOSTON

Newton Women to Explain Election Issues

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Women's Activities

With democratic processes under attack at so many points in the world, the Newton League of Women Voters is hoping for a bigger turnout than ever at its pre-election meeting at the Newton Center Women's Club House on Monday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All Newton voters are invited to hear Mayor Paul M. Goddard and various City officials discuss the issues of the coming municipal election and to meet the candidates for aldermanic posts and school committee.

Although this is an off year and there will not be a great deal of competition in the election, the League emphasizes the obligation of every citizen in a democracy to be alert about his government. "Just because things are going well is never any excuse for lack of interest," Mrs. Howard E. Wilson, President of the Newton League, declared. "We need to back up our officials and show them that we know what is going on."

Monday's meeting is sponsored this year as in the past by this nonpartisan League in co-operation with the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs as part of their regular program to promote informed interest in the conduct of City affairs. Arrangements have been made by Mrs. John L. MacNeil, chairman of the Local Affairs Committee of the League, and Mrs. Walter Hartstone, chairman of the Civil Affairs Committee of the Federation.

The average vote at City elections in Newton is about 60 per cent of the registered voters, according to Mrs. MacNeil, and that for State elections is 85 per cent. Mrs. Hartstone, who, besides her work with the Federation, is the founder and now a director of the League, is gratified at the increased interest of Newton women in local government and at the change in the general public's attitude toward the League. She remembers when it was "just another club." Now both men and women consult it for information on civic affairs.

The meeting Monday, Mrs. Hartstone explained, is "no bombastic political rally" where candidates tell what they are "going to do." It is an opportunity for citizens to find out what the present status of City affairs is and who their officials are. So no one can say he "doesn't know his alderman from a hole in the ground," she laughed.

'Press in Action'

"Press in Action" will be the theme of next Tuesday's program at the Quincy Woman's Club. Mrs. Roy M. Lothrop, Press Chairman, will take charge of the meeting at 2 o'clock, following a social hour and reception for new members at the clubhouse at 1 p. m. Mrs. Charles P. Heineman will report on the Swampscott convention, Miss Arlene Carter will bring greetitngs from the Juniors, and Mrs. Harry Paven and Mrs. Agnes C. Blake will give information on the press. The chief address of the afternoon will be a talk on "What Next in the Mediterranean?" by Saville R. Davis, former Rome correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, now assistant to the Managing Editor. There will also be a sale by the Conservation Committee, of which Mrs. Carl F. Redding is Chairman.

Patriotic Group to Meet

Sunday afternoon a number of societies of the Massachusetts Children of the American Revolution will meet at the home of the State President, Mrs. F. Allen Burt, in Brookline. Mrs. Alva N. Fisher, Chairman of Patriotic Education, and Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols, Chairman of Approved Schools, will discuss the work of their committees and Mrs. Burt will report on the war work planned by the National Society.

Boston Historic Walks

Walking trips through historic Boston for newcomers to the City are being sponsored by the Boston Y. W. C. A. These tours have been especially popular with Army and Navy wives, according to Mrs. Ralph Douglas Booth of Salem, N. H., who will conduct the first one this autumn, on Monday. Last spring more than 300 servicemen's wives registered for the trips, she said. Monday's will include Bunker Hill Monument, Paul Revere's House, Dock Square, and the Old State House. It starts from 140 Clarendon Street at 10:30 a. m.

Other Monday Events

Boston Ruskin Club—Autumn Musicale at the Boston Public Library at 3 p. m. under the direction of Mme. Luisa Tosi, chairman of the Music Committee.

Brookline Woman's Club—Literature Day will be observed with an open-house program for friends and prospective members. Mrs. Francis A. Niccolls, chairman, will introduce Alton Hall Blackington, who will give an illustrated lecture entitled "Way Down East."

D. A. R.—The Lucy Stone Chapter will begin the year's activities with Mrs. Herbert McQuestion of Andover as its speaker at a meeting at the Chapter House at 2 p. m. Mrs. Holcombe J. Brown, Regent, will report on the Worcester convention.

The Old South Chapter, meeting in the vestry of the Park Street Church, will be entertained with a dramatic characterization of "Mistress Mary Murray" by Aino Saari. Mrs. Marion Mansur, who recently presented an ambulance to the Malden Red Cross in the name of the Chapter, will preside.

Winchester Fortnightly—Mrs. H. Stanley Kinsley, Eighth District Director, will be guest of honor at Monday's Homecoming Day celebration. A reception for new members at 1 o'clock will be followed by a business meeting at 2, with Mrs. Edward R. Grosvenor, Federation Secretary, giving a report.

FOR THE DURATION

Most people are saving now for emergencies that may arise after the war and for post-war buying. Plan to save for your "tomorrow" each week in this bank.

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GLOVE — MAIN FLOOR

Museum to Present Films for Children

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts plans a free Columbus Day program for children. Four sound motion pictures, newly released, dealing with South American subjects and distributed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, will be shown at three on Tuesday afternoon. The films, three of which are in color, are "Fiestas of the Hills," "Orchids," "Pan-American Bazaars" and "Patagonian Playground."

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:30 p.m.—"Poland vs. Hitler."
3:45 p.m.—"Jesting With the Jesters."
4:00 p.m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:45 p. m.—Greek War Relief.
6:00 p. m.—"I Sustain the Wings."
6:30 p. m.—Religion in the News.
6:45 p. m.—Musical Program.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert"; Organ.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—"The Week-end Review."

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

1:45 p. m.—Dartmouth College-University Pennsylvania Football game.
4:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant Service.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—California Melodies; Music.
8:30 p. m.—"Foreign Assignment"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—John S. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Bondwagon"; Variety.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Al Donahue's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."

Sunday's FM Programs

W67, Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches"
7:45 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:15 p. m.—World Series Baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—Concert Hall.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; Mystery drama.
6:00 p. m.—Thanks to America: Variety.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
6:45 p. m.—News Service.
7:00 p. m.—Old Fashioned Revival Hour.
8:00 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Variety.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orch.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Benny Beckner's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Charlie Barnet's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Hal McIntyre's Orch.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Oct. 11
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Oct. 10

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Please make your check payable to The Salvation Army and send to the local Treasurer or hand to the Volunteer Worker when called on.

Koussevitzky Honored At Opening of Season

By L. A. Sloper

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky received unprecedented honors when he stepped upon the platform in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon to begin his twentieth season as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. As he neared the center of the stage, Richard Burgin, the concertmaster, leaped to the dais and led the orchestra in Walter Piston's Fanfare, recently played in Sanders Theater when Harvard conferred a degree on Winston Churchill.

Then Jerome D. Greene, president of the Board of Trustees, climbed to the platform and welcomed the conductor with a brief address which conveyed "warmest congratulations" from his audiences. Dr. Koussevitzky replied with a graceful tribute to the orchestra, its founder, and those who have helped it "to fulfill its cultural and artistic mission." He concluded:

"Today, when the world is a flaming battlefield for the cause and ideals of democracy, it is my deep and firm belief that music will help to build a new world free from destruction and oppression: because music is a leading and a living force toward the supreme goal—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Dr. Koussevitzky opened the musical program with Vivaldi's Concerto in D minor for orchestra and organ, edited by A. Siloti, the composition with which he began his first concert in Boston 19 years ago. He continued with Stravinsky's new "Ode" for Orchestra (first performance) and the "Moussorgsky-Ravel "Pictures at an Exhibition," and closed with the First Symphony of Brahms. Now he has only the Shostakovitch Fifth left for period to his twentieth season.

Stravinsky's "Ode," composed for the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, is dedicated to the memory of Mme. Natalie Koussevitzky. It is a chant in three parts for orchestra, and is described by the composer as "an appreciation of Natalie Koussevitzky's spiritual contribution to the art of the eminent conductor, her husband."

The three parts are a Eulogy, an Eclogue, and an Epitaph. The piece is lightly scored, and is written in its composer's neo-classic vein of dissonant counterpoint. The first and third parts are solemn in mood, but the second is lively, and is intended, according to the composer, to suggest out-of-doors music, "an idea cherished by Natalie Koussevitzky and brilliantly materialized at Tanglewood by her husband." The work as a whole, undoubtedly born of real emotion, left in performance the impression of sterility that is made by so much of the composer's later output.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meat; Butter, Etc.—Today—Brown stamps "D" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid with stamps "C." Both expire Oct. 30.

Oct. 10—Brown "E" stamps become valid; Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid. All expire on Oct. 30.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Canned Goods—Oct. 20—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W" expire. Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" stamps will expire.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—South of Forty. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Sunday, October 17
Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Service from Rugby Parish Church. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call—People to People. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Stars and Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"North American Guest Night." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Answering You." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Orchestra: Director, Mo. Jose Molina Pinillos. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—BBC Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"Another Love Story," comedy by Frederick Lonsdale. Starring Roland Young, and Margaret Lindsay. 8:30. (Last day.)
Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—First in the series of Saturday evening concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—First Boston recital by Josef Wagner, pianist. 2.

Films in Boston

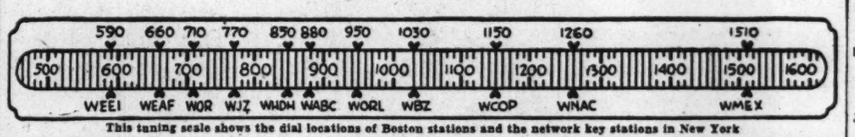
Esquire—"Frontier Bad Men." Diana Barrymore. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "The Falcon in Danger." Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.
Exeter—"Henry Aldrich Swings It." Jimmy Lydon. 2, 5, 8:10. "Watch on the Rhine." Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 3, 6, 9:10.
Fenway—"Wintertime." Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "The Gorilla Man." John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.
Keith Memorial—"Phantom of the Opera." Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster, Claude Rains, Edgar Barrier. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 10:05. "Prairie Chickens." Jimmy Rogers. 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:05, 6:35, 9:05.
Kenmore—"Crash Dive." Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 2:45, 6, 9:20. "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.
Majestic—"You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith." Allan Jones, Evelyn Ankers. 12:30, 3:50, 7:10, 10:10. Stage Show: 2:30, 5:40, 9.
Metropolitan—"This Is the Army." George Murphy, Alan Hale, Donald Reagan, Kate Smith. 10 a. m., 12:15, 2:30, 4:45, 9:15.
Modern—"Best Foot Forward." Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:30. "Assignment in Brittany." Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 9:20 a. m., 12:45, 4:18, 7:48.
Orpheum—"Salute to the Marines." Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:40, 6:50, 10:15. "My Kingdom for a Cook." Charles Coburn. 10:45 a. m., 2:05, 5:20, 8:45.
Paramount—"Wintertime." Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "The Gorilla Man." John Loder, Ruth Ford. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:40, 8:25.
RKO-Boston—"Spitfire." Leslie Howard. 9:20, 11:30 a. m., 1:40, 3:50, 6, 8:10, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:50, 5, 7:10, 9:20.
Scollay—"Heaven Can Wait." Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:15. "Bomber's Moon." George Montgomery, Annabelle. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.
South Station Theater—"Forgotten Treasure." "Don't Talk Crime Does Not Pay." "Minstrel Days." "Over the Andes." "Hands of Women." "Pete Smith," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous.
State—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 10:05. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.
Telepix—"The Yanks in Ireland." "Pete Smith's 'Seventh Column'." "Over the Andes with Fitzpatrick." "Tommy Tucker." "John Nesbitt." "World Series." "Captured Nazi Films." "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 2:20, 5:17, 8:15. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 1, 3:42, 6:40, 9:35.
Washington Street Olympia—"Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. Charles Coburn. 10:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 9:15. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 9:45 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, Harry James. "Assignment in Brittany." Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. Continuous 1-11.
Allston: "Mister Big," Gloria Jean. "One Dangerous Night," W. Williams.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, Cesar Romero. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder, Eleanor Parker.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Oldersleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mr. Smith Goes to War." Jim Stewart, Jean Arthur. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr.
Coolidge Corner: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders.
Cleveland Circle: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Rosemary Lane. "Someone to Remember," Mable Paige, John Craven. Continuous 1:45-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft. "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. Continuous 2-11.
University: "Detroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 2:30, 6:05, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 4:30, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden.
Codman Square: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. Continuous from 12:45.
Franklin: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. Continuous from 1:15.
EVERETT — Capitol: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. 3:01, 6:01, 9:07. "Get Going," Robert Paige. 2, 4:55, 8:01.
Park: "White Savage," Jon Hall, Sabu. "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "First Comes Courage," Brian Aherne. 1:30, 5:45.
Hyde Park: "The Black Raven," Wanda McKay. "Pirates of the Prairie," Tim Holt. 1:30, 7.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2:45, 8:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 3:01, 6:11, 9:21. "Two Senoritas From Chicago," Joan Davis. 1:48, 4:58, 8:08.
Mystic: "Sarong Girl," Ann Corio. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Frontier Bad Men," Lon Chaney, Diana Barrymore. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Aerial Gunners," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 3:22, 6:27, 9:32. "Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers. 2:12, 5:17, 8:12.
Orpheum: "Two Tickets to London," Alan Curtis, Michele Morgan. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 3:05, 6:20 9:35.
Strand: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 3:25, 6:35, 9:35. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen. 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Frontier Badmen," Diana Barrymore, Robert Paige. Continuous 1:15-11.
MEDFORD — Medford: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Ann Miller. 1:45, 5:55.
Fellsway: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Mister Big," Gloria Jean.
MELROSE — Melrose: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.
NATICK — Colonial: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 1:45, 5.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders.
NEWTON—Paramount: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Ann Miller, Rochester. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 2, 8.
Strand: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "Jacare." 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews. "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce.
Strand: "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. "We Are the Marines."
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Comet: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dr. Renault's Secret," John Sheppard. 2:10, 7:55. "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 3:22, 9:06.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. Continuous.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. "False Faces," V. Ann Borg.
Coolidge: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor, Edgar Buchanan.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "White Savage," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. "Two Senoritas From Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:30, 7:30.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; organ	Church Services	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Message of Israel	News service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Message of Israel	Boone County Neighbors	Petite Musicale	Religious program
8:45	Circle	The Breakfast Table"	Boone County Neighbors	News service	News service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Your Singing Minister"
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	Organ Recital	Fisher, conductor	The Melody's the Thing	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'This Is Freedom'; Organ	nade	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	People's Platform	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes; choir	Manner"
10:45	People's Platform	Services; speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Tremont Temple Church
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Services; speaker
11:15	Church"; speaker	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Church
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	Services; speaker
11:45	ing; guest speakers	Services; speaker	Betsy Ross: songs; g sts	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Church
12:00	News service	Weekly War Journal	News; NBC Concert Or.,	Reviewing Stand: 'Are	News report
12:15	Texas Rangers	World Wide News	H. Leopold Spitalny, con	We Wasting Manpower?"	Alan Jones, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	WHDH Music Hall	'That They Might Live':	Religious program	Italian Melodies
12:45	"People to People"	WHDH Music Hall	Red Cross dramatization	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	News	News service	The Balboa Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	WHDH Music Hall	Camp Wheeler Program	Political talk	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	University of Chicago	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Massey's Musicale	Cavalcade of Song	Roundtable Discussions	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Calling Unlimited."	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': drama	Heroes U. S. Navy	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Cotton	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': drama	World Series baseball	Teddy's Men, Women: Int.
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	game: Lieut. Bob Elson;	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; music	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Red Barber; Bill	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	Those Good Old Days	Ashley Sellers: food	Corum, commenttaors	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; Artur	The Cossacks Sing	World News Parade	World Series baseball	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Rodzinski, cond.:	"Hot Copy"; drama se-	'The Army Hour': choir;	game; Lieut. Bol Elson;	Religious program
3:45	Henry A. Wallace,	ries: 'Reported Missing'	speakers; band; drama	Red Barber; Bill	Religious program
4:00	guest speaker	Stars From the Blue	Pickups from training	Corum, commentators	Gilbert & Sullivan Music
4:15	N. Y. Philharmonic	Stars From the Blue	centers throug't world	World Series baseball	Gilbert & Sullivan Music
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	Captain Jack Healy	game	Gilbert & Sullivan Music
4:45	Spalding; Peerce	Matinee of Yesterday	Show	World Series baseball	Gilbert & Sullivan Music
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	John Vandercook; John	NBC Symphony Orch.,	Quiz of Two Cities	Sunday Swing Time
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Gunther, news analysis	Dr. Frank Black, cond.;	Quiz of Two Cities	Sunday Swing Time
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	Mischa Mischakoff,	"The Shadow"; mystery	Sunday Swing Time
5:45	"Dear John"; sk	Musical Steelmakers	Violin Soloist	dramatization	Sunday Swing Time
6:00	Theater: Ch. Boyer,	News: "Here's to Ro-	Religious program	Thanks to America': or.,	Tremont Temple Church
6:15	"Please Forgive Me'	mance"; Boeman's Or.	Religious program	chorus, trio, songs, talk	Services; speaker
6:30	America in the Air	Musical Poll of Hits	'The Great Gildersleeve':	Upton Close, comments.	Religious drama
6:45	America in the Air	Poll of Hits; Narrator	dr. with Harold Peary.	News Service	Religious drama
7:00	'Jerry Lester,' vari-	News commentator	Jack Benny Show: Mary	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
7:15	ety show	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	Hour; speaker
7:30	"We, the People":	"Quiz Kids": Joe Kelly	Bondwagon; Xavier	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
7:45	interviews; orch.	m. c.	Cugat's Orch.; News	Hour; speaker	Hour; speaker
8:00	Frank Sinatra; Bert	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Charlie McCarthy; E. Ber-	"The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Wheeler, guests; Mr.	"Hat's a Good Idea" com.	gen; Marjorie Main, g'st	dog Drummond"; drama	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family":	Music in Variety	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; news	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter: news	Services
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Cleveland Symphony Or.,	Harpsichord Recital by
9:15	gest: drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round: orch.; songs	Erich Leinsdorf, cond.	Ralph Kirkpatrick
9:30	Jas. Melton; Benny	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Fa-	Cleveland Symphony Or.,	Harpsichord Recital by
9:45	Goodman; guest	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Erie Leinsdorf, cond.	Ralph Kirkpatrick
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Service
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orch.; chorus; soloists.	Sunny Sklar, songs	Irish Melodies
10:30	"Adventures of the	"Good Will Hour"; John	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John Stanley, comments	Pan Americana
10:45	Thin Man"; dr.	J. Anthony, director	Tremayne; guest soloist	Across the Footlights	Voice of the Army

[*The following editorial appeared originally in the October 1, 1943, issue of The United States News*]

And So We Resolve Again---

We have resolved through the Atlantic Charter.

We have resolved through the Mackinac Charter.

We have resolved through the Fulbright resolution.

We have resolved by presidential declaration to establish the "four freedoms"—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from fear, and freedom from want.

And we have said that there shall be no more war, that aggression shall cease and that righteous nations must band together to enforce the peace by every means at their disposal.

We have resolved again to make a "lasting peace."

But of what avail are these resolutions when the ones we made in the midst of World War I were rendered meaningless after the war?

Anybody drafting a post-war resolution or endeavoring to set up a charter for a world association or organization to maintain peace is respectfully referred to the speeches, resolutions, round-robin petitions, and pledges made by both Republican and Democratic spokesmen in and out of Congress in 1918 and 1919.

Anybody seeking to preserve American sovereignty as against a super-state is respectfully referred to the debates in the Senate preceding the vote on the League of Nations Covenant which was offered as an integral part of the Versailles Treaty.

And anybody wishing to find all the words and the phrases needed to commit the nations of the world—by national or international police force—to respect and preserve the territorial integrity and independence of every country, large and small, need only to read over again Article Ten of that same Covenant of the League of Nations.

We said all that could be said at the end of the last war. We adopted a constitution for the world which had in it every element of moral and physical obligation. The League Covenant remains today as splendid an expression of world idealism and practical collaboration as it was when President Woodrow Wilson submitted it to the Senate in 1919 only to have it rejected by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans though accepted by Britain and France, and, subsequently, by Russia and Germany.

It is not resolutions with high-sounding phrases that we lack.

We need only one word. And that word—translated into actuality—is Character.

Of what avail are resolutions, pledges, promises or virtuous expressions if our elected leaders are not ready as yet to sacrifice the customary political maneuvers of the hour, the personal ambitions, the quest for material gain and the greed for autocratic power which today as yesterday seems to dominate the governments of the principal allies in this war?

We are failing today not in the writing of general resolutions but to be frank about our post-war aims—frank with our own people or with the people of other countries.

Resolutions will not fool anybody—not even the American people who have learned something about foreign policy these last twenty years.

Nor should we be deceived by the cry that America has had no foreign policy for fifty or more years but that the British have had a foreign policy, and that the answer to the world's ills now is a new military and political partnership with Great Britain.

The truth rather is that the American people are not ready to accept imperialism and the British people are not yet ready to abandon imperialism.

We need no written alliance with Britain committing ourselves indefinitely to London's maneuvers in world politics.

We have given ample proof that we stand ready—as we have twice demonstrated—to give our blood to preserve the English-speaking civilization and culture as against militarism and tyranny and dictatorship.

We have gone to war twice now to try to make the world safe for democracy—safe for representative government, safe for nations to trade with one another in good neighborliness and mutual respect.

But what we have not demonstrated—neither we nor the British Governments of the last two decades—is that we have the Character to carry out our pledges, to make our words come true.

The first prerequisite to the attainment of Character is fundamental honesty. We must not only be honest with other peoples but honest with ourselves.

Why, for instance, do we persist in telling our own people that the League of Nations Covenant was a failure when it wasn't this document or its resolutions or provisions that failed, but the governments which, due to politics and pacifism at home, refused to support that League—we being the principal shirkers?

Why do we tell our own youth that the trouble last time was that we didn't march to Berlin in 1918, that we didn't drive home the lessons of defeat?

Is that honest?

For anyone who will take the trouble to go back to the files of our newspapers in 1918 will discover that the German Navy was completely defeated and what remained of it was ordered surrendered under the terms of the Armistice. It will be found, moreover, that the German Army was completely demobilized, and Germany was disarmed—forbidden to build big warships or war planes or submarines or to raise armies. A small police force of 100,000 men was all that was permitted Germany, and provision was made for an international commission—on which Britain and France were represented—to inspect and make public reports.

We also declared to the whole world the guilt of the German leaders and wrote this into the Versailles Treaty where all could read it.

These were the words. But what action did we fail to take to make the words mean what they said?

We—that is, the Allies—imposed an impossible reparations burden which the German people could not pay, France took all the raw materials she could extract from Germany as "payment in kind," and we left the struggling republic a ready victim of economic anarchy and chaos so that by 1923 Germany went through her terrible inflation—bankruptcy affecting the assets of 80,000,000 persons.

That was the year Hitlerism won its first victory—not in 1933 when Hitler, as a symbol of a nation's desperate groping for economic equilibrium, assumed actual control. The German people had sunk to the lowest point in economic suffering. Any leader who promised any relief thereafter was welcomed.

And as Hitler saw that Germany needed more territory, needed areas from which raw materials could be stolen, the British and French Governments sat idly by and let him build up a war machine. From 1933 to 1939—during six whole years of Hitler's regime—what did Britain and France and America do? What was behind the failure of Britain and France to see what was happening under their noses? They were close by—after all, we were 3,000 miles away.

Did the British and French resume the building of their own armament so as to enforce the terms of the Versailles Treaty? Did they stop Hitler when he marched into the Rhineland? Or did the British conservatives, anxious to preserve their capital and their trade, join with the British pacifists in ignoring the threat to the world of a new aggressor? Wasn't selfish materialism more important then to the British and to ourselves? Didn't we by action of both houses of Congress in 1935 pass a law, signed by President Roosevelt—just before his second election—which barred the weak democracies from getting arms from our shores? Of what avail are resolutions about world peace when, after winning a great war and disarming the enemy, the same victorious conquerors allow their military forces to disintegrate and refuse to allow their arsenals to be used to meet the threats of tyrants wherever they arise?

Was the British foreign policy in respect to Italian aggression in Ethiopia, in respect to Japanese aggression in Manchuria, in respect to the noble efforts of the loyalists in Spain, a foreign policy which thoughtful Americans approved then or now? Are we asked to accept that kind of Character-less behavior as the basis for a future alliance?

There were in Britain then, as there are today, men of Character who cried out at this chauvinism, who begged for a different distribution of economic resources in the post-war world of the '20's, for a peace built not on hate or revenge but on the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule—based on tolerance, mutual respect, unselfishness and honesty.

We do not need more resolutions. We need humbleness, penitence, re-examination of our true motives, and the courage to rehabilitate the conquered as well as to restrain the conquerors.

We need, in brief, a dedication to spiritual values and a commitment not just to the words or rituals but to the actual practice of a Christian philosophy.

For the key to Character is to be found in confession of error and re-appraisal of our inner purposes and not in denunciations or hypocritical phrases.

We must honestly recognize that neither we nor the British nor the Russians are the sole proprietors of this world but merely temporary trustees obedient to the will of God. He created human beings everywhere equal—not to live under master rulers or a system of vested privileges. He gave to all persons irrespective of creed or color the right to enjoy freedom of opportunity—the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The Covenant of the League of Nations still lives. It is built into the existing treaty structure of 44 nations. Let the United States ratify that Covenant and pray God to give us the will and the courage to make it at last an effective instrument of international cooperation. For by its provisions, special alliances are expressly forbidden and, instead, the member nations are equally obligated to use all their force and resources as against aggressor states—whether members or non-members—to enforce and maintain the peace of the world.

DAVID LAWRENCE, *Editor.*

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WASHINGTON

The Weekly News-Magazine of National Affairs

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3 Nippon Warships Sunk Off Solomons

Continued from Page 1

destroyers and damaged two other destroyers in a night battle.

The engagement, in which American losses were described as "moderate," occurred shortly before midnight Oct. 6 northwest of Vella Lavella Island. It was reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The Japanese ships, in three groups, were intercepted while attempting either to pull off Nipponese remnants still holding out against the Americans on Vella Lavella or to complete the evacuation of Kolombangara to the south.

General MacArthur's communiqué said gunfire exploded a light cruiser and one destroyer, a torpedo sank a second destroyer, and two other destroyers, badly mauled, limped away. [South Pacific Headquarters said a third destroyer probably sank, and two or three other destroyers were damaged.]

The second Japanese group, probably destroyers, and the third, consisting of barges and small combatant craft, saw at a distance the flaming action, then swung around and retired at high speed

German 'Rocket' Planes Used Against Bombers

By the Associated Press

At a U. S. 8th Air Force Fighter Command Base in England, Oct. 9

The Germans tried their newest tactics in an attempt to stop Flying Fortresses and Liberators yesterday by sending small bomb-loaded "rocket planes" against the heavy formations which pounded Bremen and Vegesack.

The rocket planes were dispatched from swarms of German fighters which attacked the P-47 Thunderbolts which accompanied the big bombers. If the Germans failed to break through the Thunderbolt screen they shot off the rocket planes toward the big bombers.

Italy:

Fifth Army Patrols Cross Volturno

Allied patrols have fought their way across the lower Volturno River in Italy where they are probing strong enemy defenses on the north bank, and the Germans have flung another division—the Third Armored Grenadiers—into battle to hold that river line, Allied Headquarters in Algiers announced.

The strategic railway and highway center of Caserta, 16 miles above Naples on the southern side of the Volturna, was captured as the Fifth Army mopped up the last enemy resistance below the Volturno and Calore Rivers, official reports disclosed.

American and British patrols forcing the Volturno encountered brisk small arms and light artillery fire. A Headquarters officer emphasized that front reports indicated no major body of the Fifth Army had yet penetrated across the stream, and declared "there is every indication the Germans intend to try their best to hold there."

Both the Fifth and Eighth Armies chalked up new gains of two to three miles in their respective sectors, the war bulletin said. Bad weather continued to hamper ground operations.

The Northwest African Air Forces, again lending support to the Middle East Command, reached out to strike at airfields in Greece, Crete, and the Dodecanese, and maintained patrols over the Aegean Sea.

Heavy bombers blasted airdromes on Rhodes, and heavy and medium bombers attacked Eleusis airfield near Athens, and the Heraklion airdrome in Crete.

Yugoslavia:

Italian Warships Helping Partisans

Units of the Italian Battle Fleet have turned their guns on their former allies and shelled German-occupied towns on the Dalmatian coast in support of Yugoslav Partisans, the Bari, Italy, Radio said in a broadcast heard by the London Daily Express.

This was the first indication since Italy's surrender that the Italian Fleet was participating in action against the Germans.

From Algiers came word the Yugoslavs were manning small naval units which had been turned over to them by the Italians.

A Free Yugoslav communiqué, meanwhile, announced further successes against German occupation forces. It announced the capture of the towns of Livno, Kupres, and Varasdinske-Toplice of the Zagreb-Varasdin railway and the town of Ludbreg on the line running from Varasdin to the Hungarian border.

Swiss dispatches said that all railroads linking Austria and Italy have been cut and that the lines in the vicinity of Trieste have been destroyed by the Partisans.

Continent:

Hannover, Bremen And Berlin Bombed

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—RAF bombers hit Hannover, German rubber manufacturing center, in great strength on the night of Oct. 8, while a smaller force gave Bremen its second pounding within 24 hours and Mosquitoes attacked Berlin and targets in the Ruhr, the British Air Ministry announced.

The raids climaxed a day of intense aerial activity and preliminary reports showed the attacks were concentrated. Thirty-one bombers failed to return.

Announcing Bremen as the target of British night bombers DNB in a Berlin radiocast also said that Hannover also was raided in the second heavy RAF blow there within two weeks.

The last time British and Americans teamed up for a double attack within 24 hours was Oct. 4 when Flying Fortresses plastered the Frankfurt warplane factory in daylight and British bombers hopped on the same target at night.

The Germans said that early reports on the Oct. 8 "terror" raids indicated that 25 British aircraft were shot down.

In a flaming air battle over Germany, 142 Nazi fighters were knocked down by American four-engined bombers and Thunderbolts beating their way to Bremen and Vegesack through fierce opposition which returning fliers said included small bomb-loaded rocket planes.

Thirty bombers were lost from the force of Flying Fortresses and Liberators which blasted the Stuka dive-bomber plant at Bremen and submarine installations at nearby Vegesack. Three of the Thunderbolts, which provided cover half way to the targets, also failed to return.

The German Radio admitted that "particularly heavy destruction" resulted from the raids.

Russia:

Soviet Cuts Wedges In Dnieper Defenses

Blasting huge wedges into the 30-mile-deep German defense zone west of the Dnieper River north and south of Kiev, strong spearheads of the Red Army have hurled back Nazi counterattacks and entrenched themselves for what appeared to be a huge pincer movement aimed at enveloping the great fortress city, according to latest reports from London.

Moscow announced the major breach in the German lines was carried out south of Pereyaslav, 50 miles below the Ukrainian Capital. It was expected expansion of this wedge may collapse the whole front. Carried out under cover of darkness, the attack caught the enemy by complete surprise.

Of almost equal importance was the storming of German west-bank defenses north of Kiev near the confluence of the Pripet and Dnieper Rivers.

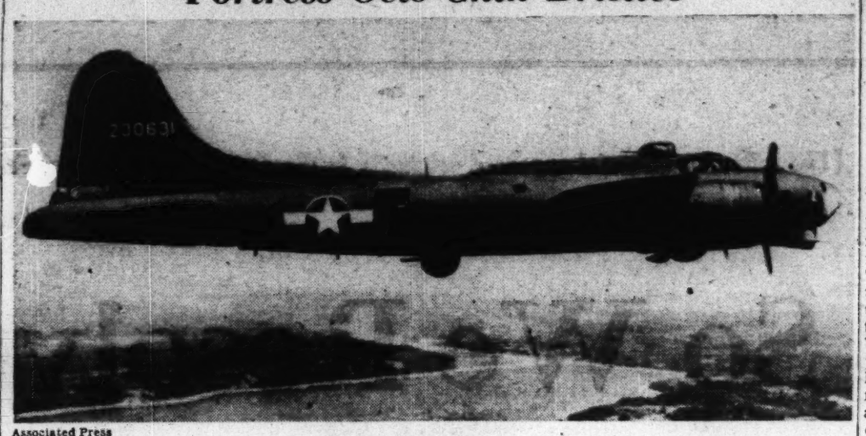
Here Soviet advance guards were fanning out to the south in a drive evidently aimed at hitting Kiev from the rear and meeting other Red Army columns sweeping up from the south.

A third important Red Army foothold on the west bank, between Kremenchug and Dnepropetrovsk, also was established, the Moscow communique indicated, and Russians were repulsing counter-smashes in which the Germans hurled tanks, planes, and men to no avail.

More than 2,800 Germans fell in the bridgehead battles. Soviet airmen, screening the crossings, shot down 32 German planes in air combats high over the river.

Berlin radiocasts admitted "marked accentuation" of Russian operations on the west bank of the Dnieper and said Red Army spearheads were probing for more crossings at other strategic points.

Fortress Gets Chin Bristles



Associated Press

New Turret Is Discouraging News for Axis

This new Flying Fortress, the B-17-G, takes on added fire power by means of a "chin turret" beneath the bombardier's window in the nose of the ship. This power-operated turret carries two 50-caliber machine guns with an effective range of 1,000 yards.

Two U. S. Generals Visit Mountbatten

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India, Oct. 9

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of United States forces in the China-India-Burma theater, and Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding general of the United States Army Service of Supply, arrived here yesterday to confer with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Commander in Southeast Asia.

General Somervell came from Washington by way of Australia and was met in Ceylon by Maj. Gen. R. A. Wheeler, commanding general of the Service of Supply in China, India, and Burma. General Stilwell came from Chungking.

Hospital Ship:

U. S. Vessel Sunk By Nazis at Salerno

The United States Army hospital ship Newfoundland was sunk in the Gulf of Salerno off Italy Sept. 13, after it had been attacked by German bombers, despite the bright identification lights it bore, it was disclosed officially by Allied Headquarters at Algiers.

The Newfoundland, which formerly was a passenger-cargo ship on the Boston-Liverpool run, was struck by a heavy bomb at 5 a. m. There were several British nurses and doctors aboard, some of whom were killed, but all of the 103 American nurses escaped. Fortunately no patients were aboard.

U. S. Warships Joined Escort for Churchill

By the Associated Press

A British Northern Naval Base, Oct. 9

United States warships in these waters joined with British units to escort Prime Minister Winston Churchill on his return from the Quebec and Washington conferences last month, it was disclosed today.

Several days before the Prime Minister's arrival, the American vessels, including an aircraft carrier, put to sea to meet the British battleship Renown.

The same task force had sailed from American waters to meet Mr. Churchill on his trip from Britain to Canada, and then came on to this base, where it was incorporated into the British Home Fleet.

Work crews finally extinguished the fire on the vessel, but salvage operations proved to be impossible in the Gulf, and the hulk was sunk by gunfire from an Allied destroyer.

Cruiser Shropshire In Australian Navy

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin announced that the cruiser Shropshire, given by Britain to replace the Canberra, sunk by the Japanese now is a part of the Royal Australian Navy.

The Shropshire was to have been renamed the Canberra but the United States already has named an American vessel the Canberra.

The Shropshire, a formidable fighting ship, is commanded by Capt. John A. Collins, former commander of the Sydney.

Ousting Italians From Corsica Early French Committee Task

Continued from Page 1

ous matter, though—and it is one closely allied to transport problems—is the food shortage. In some places the only food purchasable is apples, and prices have soared so high that "black markets" are asking 250 francs a kilo for beans and shoe repairs may cost more than 1,000 francs.

Good Military Work

The military reconquest in 20 days of Corsica by Patriots, French troops, a handful of American Rangers, and some Italian troops, notably artillery, was a great success. Good work was done in connection with it by two Italian destroyers which took in Americans and by Allied bombers which attacked the Nazis' main evacuation center of Bastia.

But the undertaking is essentially a French and Corsican one. Triumphal speedy carrying out of it has given an obvious boost to French morale, although it evoked and was partially accompanied by yet another "crisis" in the affairs of the National Committee of Liberation. This resulted in the establishing of a new office—Commissioner for War.

The speed with which the French supported the Corsican Patriots' uprising took the Germans by surprise and, anticipation of being attacked by motorized forces, they withdrew at once from the island and blew up roads and bridges leading to their three main evacuation areas on the East coast—one in the North, one in the center, and one in the South.

Goums Attack Nazis

The next thing the Germans knew the French Moroccan Goums—among the world's greatest natural hill warriors—came over the mountains and got in among them, while the Patriots were making the best of the mountain country and scrub described at "a paradise for guerrillas."

I talked to Patriot leader Paul Jiacobbi, former Senator for Corsica in the French upper house. His lined face and lean form told of hardships as he spoke of the way the Patriots had made good use of the automatic Sten guns with which the Corsicans had been clandestinely supplied by the British. This liaison with London dated back many months and involved many daring episodes.

A good many Germans were killed and a substantial amount of booty captured by the French but at the same time it has to be recognized the Germans carried out an orderly effective withdrawal and removed a great majority of their forces safely to the mainland.

Among the Germans were remnants of the 90th Division which had been evacuated from Libya, Tripolitania, Tunisia, and now Corsica.

Effective Work by French

The Goumiers did some of their finest work when, landed and moved immediately by night across unreconnoitred territory, they came to grips with the enemy. At the end the French had one squadron of light tanks on the island and about 3,000 fighting men. The Patriot guerrillas lost a good deal of their effectiveness in the later stages when they were formed into units under commanders they didn't know and on terrain with which they were unfamiliar.

But in the early phases, when they took control, of all mountain passes running down the center of the island in local countryside, they knew as well as the back of their hands, they did an immensely valuable job that made possible subsequent rapid French success. When moved they were not as self-supporting as before and lacked supply services. It would be impossible, however, to overemphasize the importance of the part they played in the high-speed operation, reflecting highest credit on France's present-day Army, Navy, and Air Force.

U. S. Watched

ALGIERS, Algeria, Oct. 9 (AP)—Fighting Frenchmen within Occupied France are somewhat distrustful of United States policy toward that country, but their attitude is improving, François de Menthon, Commissioner for Justice in the French Committee of National Liberation, who escaped from Europe less than two months ago, said.

"Vichy and German propaganda has used every opportunity to turn the people against America and has made quite a use of every reported division between Generals Giraud and de Gaulle," said M. de Menthon, who in three years became a leader in the "underground" resistance movement.

"Today the French people are afraid of America, afraid that she may still have relations with Pétain or come to an agreement with his entourage," he continued. "They say Giraud is America's man, while they try to discredit de Gaulle as too pro-British. This follows Vichy's bitter denunciations of Britain in connection with the attack on Mers-El-Kebir and Dakar in 1940."

Enthusiasm for America ran high and unbroken from the start of the war until the recognition of Darlan, "the Dauphin of Pétain," in November, 1942, when American stock slumped, he said.

Soviet Drive on Dnieper Bid for Western Front?

Continued from Page 1

will at least force the Germans to accept another period of intense activity on the Russian front which in turn denies them any immediate relief in the East.

The implications are extensive. Every day the Russian drive is maintained improves the chances for the cross-Channel invasion. That operation is possible only if the Germans are denied a chance to shift substantial forces from their Russian front to the West. When the Russian advance apparently came to rest on the Dnieper line it cut the prospects for the invasion from Britain to a new low. With resumption of the offensive, its chances move up again, higher than before.

Answer to Berlin

Another extremely healthy implication is the effect it will have on apprehension of a separate Russian peace. There is no doubt that Berlin has made peace overtures to Russia. The question always has been, not the extending of German peace proposals, but the Russian reaction to them. The twin moves across the Dnieper and against the German northern flank are an impressive indication that the Russian attitude is anything but receptive.

There can be little doubt that the Germans hoped to stabilize the front on the Dnieper. Their movement back to that line certainly contained many elements of a strategic withdrawal. Many Allied military observers regard it as one of the most perfectly executed retreats in military history. Thus what happened up to the line of the Dnieper, so far as the Russians were concerned, probably was more strictly a pursuit of a methodically retreating foe than it was an offensive.

But that quality of events on the Russian front changes now with the new Russian offensive. The Dnieper line was by no means a perfect position for the Germans. But it was a good position, as good as anything they could find without falling back on the much shorter Riga-Odessa line. It must be assumed that Russian advances beyond the Dnieper will be much more the result of a bona fide Russian offensive than of any voluntary German withdrawal.

Meanwhile Japan received a new jolt at Wake Island. From meager details released up to this time it appears that this was a two-day bombardment from ships and carrier-borne planes. There is no factual information yet to suggest that a landing was made or attempted. However, there is every reason inherent in the general status of war in the Pacific for believing that it was a curtain raiser for an integrated triple offensive.

Pacific Diversions

If there is to be a final attack on Rabaul from New Guinea and the Solomons, and if there is to be a Burma campaign this autumn, then a problem of first importance is the maximum possible diversion of Japanese forces from those areas. The means for such a diversion exist in the form of an enormously strengthened United States Pacific Fleet.

The time for such a diversion to begin would seem to be now.

The Central Pacific is the point where American pressure can be brought to bear on the Japanese most economically. The amount of pressure which can be applied at Rabaul and in Burma is strictly limited by long supply lines. To make pressure at those points effective the pressure in the Central Pacific should be the greatest possible. It is completely logical, therefore, to assume that the attack on Wake, even if what happened this week was just a single isolated blow, is the first move in a much bigger mid-Pacific campaign to divert Japanese strength from other areas.

British Currency Increase Proposed

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The British Treasury anounced recently a proposed increase of £50,000,000 (about $200,000,000) in the fiduciary note issue, effective Oct. 10.

Britain's note issue would be lifted to £1,050,000,000 ($4,200,000,000) by such an increase, which will be submitted to Parliament.

Unofficial financial circles said the increase was needed to meet greater demands for currency resulting from expansion of the war effort.

Individual hoarding of banknotes was also mentioned as one reason for the swelling demand for currency.

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Japan Intensifies Drive For East Indies Good Will

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Japan is intensifying its propaganda and recruiting efforts in the Netherlands East Indies in an obvious effort to build good will and bolster defenses against the day of Allied invasion, reports received here indicate.

An Indonesian "Voluntary Defense Corps" has been formed; efforts to recruit air-raid spotters have followed Allied raids on Surabaya; much-publicized native advisory councils have been chosen by appointment and election in Java to aid the "smooth execution of the Japanese administration"; strict prohibitions against radio listening have been established.

In Borneo, the Japanese have been using a more materialistic propaganda—the distribution of such gifts as salt, matches, tobacco, and quinine among natives, the Netherlands Information Bureau reveals.

Small Group Affected

A careful appraisal of the probable effect of these efforts, made by Dutch and American officials in Washington who are familiar with the East Indies, indicates that the one-sided appeals of the Japanese, who control all newspapers and radio transmitters, may have affected a small group of Indonesians.

If these efforts continue long enough without adequate reply from the United Nations, the number of persons influenced inevitably will increase, it is declared.

Announcement of an Indonesian "Voluntary Defense Corps" is the climax of a carefully laid campaign to persuade the Indies natives to volunteer for military duty, the Netherlands Information Bureau declares. This drive is spiced dramatically by native petitions written in blood, purportedly begging the Japanese for permission to volunteer for defense "under the guidance of the Japanese Army."

Special appeals have gone out to Mohammedans in an effort to whoop up the conflict as a "religious war" against the Allies.

Tokyo gives no figures on response to recruiting appeals, reporting only a handful of individual applications, a point which leads observers to believe that conscription of the natives is likely to be adopted by the Japanese. Tokyo sees the Allied campaign being set up in India under Lord Louis Mountbatten and continued Allied successes in the New Guinea-Solomons area as carrying serious menace to its Indies Empire.

Women's Activities

Women are said to have petitioned for a Women's Defense Corps in Batavia, and the Japanese have announced the formation of a new women's association to coordinate all women's activities under direction of military authorities. The drive to recruit air-raid spotters has been stepped up after recent Allied raids, whereas earlier in the war, when invasion danger seemed distant, the whole raid defense system was allowed to lapse.

Climax of the propaganda campaign has been the election of some members of advisory councils in Batavia and 17 districts of Java. Elections were scheduled for Sept. 25-26, but after nearly a week of silence the Japanese Radio announced Sept. 29 that balloting had not been completed until the day before. The silence indicates to Indies experts that results must have been disappointing to the Japanese.

Under the Nipponese plan, only 20 out of 43 members of the Central Council are elected, the rest being appointed, and the Japanese say frankly that the new councils are to be limited in their function to "advising" the Japanese military administration. Nothing has been said about ultimate independence or self-rule for the islands, whereas in the Philippines the Japanese have been making bigger promises along these lines.

Local advisory councils have been promised to North Borneo and to the Atjeh state of Northern Sumatra, but there is little concession to democracy here. In North Borneo, a council of 15 persons is to be chosen "from among the influential leaders" by Japanese military officials, who will hand-pick their men. Under Netherlands rule, the local Volksraad had full legislative powers on internal affairs after 1927, subject to very occasional veto power by the Governor-General.

Other propaganda themes include a touting of the "invincibility" of the Japanese, special appeals to the Moslems of Java, and attempts to win over Indonesian nationalists by soft words.

The Allies are doing what they they can to offset Japanese propaganda. The Office of War Information has been radiocasting daily from San Francisco via shot wave for about two years. The Dutch Government recently started a thrice-weekly radio service through OWI. A Netherlands "Voice of Freedom" station in Australia sends daily messages in Dutch and Malay to the islands.

The Japanese have attempted to counter these efforts by placing a capital penalty on listening to foreign radiocasts and have sealed short-wave receivers to the wave lengths of the nearest Japanese-controlled stations. In Celebes, all receivers have been confiscated and "singing towers" or public loudspeakers substituted.

Evidence that the Japanese have have failed in their attempts to gain the confidence of the Indonesians—that is, those Indies natives who are in any degree articulate—includes these points, as listed by Dutch officials here:

1. A publication of the Japanese Pacific Society recently complained that the Japanese are up against "insurmountable difficulties" in the administration of Indies courts because of the people's "lack of trust in Japanese judges."

2. The Japanese have had to resort to forced labor to recruit workers for shipyards and other essential industries.

3. The Japanese recently staged an "antispy week" in Celebes, and have appealed repeatedly to the Eurasians, influential mixed white and native group numbering some 200,000, to "co-operate" with the military administration.

But in general, Japanese propoganda has been droning into somewhat deaf ears because the Japanese invasion brought hardship through a serious breakdown in the Indies economy, throwing workers out of jobs in oil, tin, sugar, tea, and other export industries, and because the great majority of indonesians are farmers, living in small villages, remote from the ordinary channels of propaganda.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Summers, Buffalo Evening News

Here We Go Again—

Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

All According to Plan

New Charges Filed Against Ex-Translator

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Roberto Lanas Vallecilla, former foreign language translator for the Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, was charged yesterday in a Federal Grand Jury indictment with espionage and conspiracy with German agents in Europe.

The two-count indictment against the Colombia-born translator superseded a previous indictment voted two months ago. Convictions on the charges are punishable by a maximum of 40 years in prison.

Mr. Lanas was accused in the new indictment with participation in a conspiracy with M. Gonzalves de Azevedo of Lisbon and agents of the German Reich from Sept. 1, 1940—when Mr. Lanas was a student in Lisbon—until Dec. 1, 1941.

Mr. Lanas was specifically charged with the receipt of four payments aggregating $2,900 for services in connection with transmission to Europe of military information, including aircraft production figures. The information was written in invisible ink on the backs of apparently innocuous letters, the indictment set forth.

Mr. Lanas also was charged in the indictment with an attempt to induce a New York model to aid him in espionage activities. The plan failed, Assistant United States Attorney Richard J. Burke said.

After his arrest in August by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, Mr. Lanas was arraigned in federal court on the original indictment. At that time he admitted receiving approximately $3,000 from German agents, but said the information he sent was gleaned from newspapers and magazines and was available to the public.

Mr. Lanas will be arraigned Oct. 11 in Federal Court on the new charges.

Low Pipe-Line Transport Charges To Affect Postwar Oil Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Successful construction of the "Big Inch" pipe line and its economical delivery of oil to the East indicates that a new era of pipe-line activities is in sight, according to an article in the October issue of Mining and Metallurgy, official publication of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

"After the war," the article says, "operation of tankers will, of course, provide the major capacity required along the Eastern seaboard, but the 'Big Inch' will be operated permanently. It will provide not only low-cost transportation, but will have the further beneficial effect of acting as a cushion on tanker rates, which in years past have fluctuated widely."

The publication recalls that original estimates placed the cost of construction of the pipe line as high as $90,000,000. It reports that present indications are that it will cost only $75,000,000 to $80,000,000 for the complete installation. On the basis of these latter figures, the article estimates the cost of transporting each barrel of oil through the new pipe line at 10.4 cents under government operation during the war and about 15.2 cents under private ownership after the war, if the Government sells the line.

"Never in the history of pipe-line operations have such low costs even been approached," it continues. "A new era of pipe-line activities is clearly in sight. Compare this cost with present railroad freight rates of $1.46 a barrel and present pipe-line tariffs via existing small-diameter pipe lines of 67½ cents, and a remarkable saving in transportation costs is demonstrated."

Molasses for Alcohol To Free Grains for Feeds

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Plans to relieve the feed shortage by obtaining millions of gallons of molasses from Puerto Rico, Cuba and other Caribbean Islands were announced yesterday by the House Insular Affairs Committee.

Chairman C. Jasper Bell D) of Missouri explained the molasses would be used to make industrial alcohol, thus freeing for feed large amounts of corn and wheat now used for that purpose.

Dimout Eases on West Coast To Nearly Normal Conditions

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Relaxation of west coast dimout restrictions, permitting virtually normal use of automobile headlights, the return of night time sports and liberalizing home lighting was announced by the Army today.

A public proclamation issued by Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, modified virtually all of the restrictions on lighting under which Pacific Coast residents have been living for a year. The order is effective tonight.

It permits full automobile headlights in all areas except those visible from the sea, and even there motorists may operate with a depressed beam of full candlepower. Under the original dimout, only parking lights were permitted in some places.

The proclamation points out that current military developments permit the relaxation of restrictions but cautions that attacks by Japanese submarines on coastal shipping and American shores themserves "may be resumed."

The new regulations divide the former dimout area into three zones. Zone B comprises the area visible from the sea, but does not extend more than ten miles inland; Zone A is a 15-mile wide strip along the coast; and Zone C includes all of the rest of the dimout area.

In Zone C all restrictions were lifted from interior lights permitting a return to normal lighting in store windows and in homes.

In Zone A only those indoor lights within six feet of a window require shielding.

In Zone B all lights visible from the sea must still be shielded.

Recreational and sports lighting, heretofore limited to one footcandle power, will now be permitted in all of the area more than three miles from the sea.

World Television Networks Forecast for Postwar Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—In the postwar era, television networks will gradually cover not only all of the United States, but most of the world, according to Ralph R. Beal, Research Director of RCA Laboratories.

In an article in the October issue of Radio Age, published by the Radio Corporation of America, Mr. Beal described a radically new form of "lighthouse" radio relay station developed by RCA which will make relaying of television programs a relatively simple matter. He predicted that these unattended relay stations located 20 to 50 miles apart will not only overspread this country, but will open up a new era in international communications through development of trunk lines over such vast areas as Russia and China.

"It is to be expected," Mr. Beal said, "that television stations will first go on the air in such broadcasting centers as New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, but there is every indication that alert broadcasters will keep pace with them in such localities as Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco. It seems logical to assume that the first television network linked by radio relay stations will be formed along the Atlantic seaboard.

"But television will not be limited to the larger cities. The radio map will be dotted with stations in cities like Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Minneapolis, Erie, Buffalo, Lousville and many others. By the use of radio relays, these, too, will become outlets for the television network which, before many years pass after the war, will weave from the east across the Mississippi and the Middle Western plains to meet a Pacific Coast link striking eastward across the Rockies. A relay station atop Pike's Peak might well be the key station to complete a transcontinental television chain."

Mr. Beal held that the radio relays can be extended to any part of the world, "through jungles, from island to island, across mountains and polar wastes."

"Just think what television trunk lines will mean to China," he continued. "I have been there, and I feel that I know how welcome the new art of radio relaying will be to the millions of Chinese, for it will bring them communications, entertainment and education on a scale they have never known."

Louisiana Deputies Yield to Guardsmen

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 9 (AP)—An armed force of Plaquemines Parish deputies decided not to resist a heavy convoy of State Guardsmen sent into the Parish today by Gov. Sam Jones to seat his appointed Sheriff, Walter J. Blaize, under martial law.

Governor Jones invoked martial law for Plaquemines Parish "to put down insurrection against law and order" after a four-months court fight with District Attorney Leander H. Perez over possession of the Sheriff's post.

Armed resistance, reports said, faded after officials of the Parish were informed martial law had been declared.

Upper Michigan Forests Ablaze

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 9 (AP)—Fire swept today through thousands of acres of timberland in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

Conservation officials, describing the forest conflagration as the worst in Northern Michigan since 1936, said they could "see no end" to it until it rained or snowed.

More than 40 separate fires, many of them unchecked, were reported raging in the Upper Peninsula. Conservation officials said they have been hampered in fighting the blazes by manpower and equipment shortages.

Rabbis Seek Saving Of Israel in Europe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Several hundred Jewish rabbis marched to the Capitol steps recently to deliver a petition to Vice-President Wallace urging creation of a special intergovernmental agency "to save the remnants of Israel in Europe, with powers and means to act at once on a large scale."

Present Marriage Canons Retained by Episcopalians

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 9 (AP)—By a narrow margin, the Clerical Order of the Protestant Episcopal Church's House of Deputies rejected yesterday a second proposal for permitting divorced persons to marry upon approval of a Diocesan Bishop.

The vote came near the end of the second day of debate on liberalization of the church's marriage canons. Present canons prohibit marriage of divorced persons except innocent parties in actions based on adultery.

With a majority required, the House of Deputies' lay order favored the proposal, 48 Dioceses voting yes, 17¼ no (missionary Dioceses are given ¼ vote), with nine divided. The clerical order failed to give the plan the required more-than-half of all ballots cast, 38 voting yes, 32 no, with nine divided. (Four clerical and four lay delegates represent a Diocese; when they fail to agree, the Diocese's vote is cast as "divided.")

The clerical order rejected a similar proposal Oct. 7 by almost the same margin.

The vote came after the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, II, of Pittsburgh, spokesman of a joint commission which advanced the proposal, urged the Church's 54th triennial convention to liberalize the marriage canons in the light of hasty marriages of persons entering armed service, and in light of a recent Supreme Court decision on divorce.

The Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker of Richmond, Va., will continue as Presiding Bishop for another three years.

This was announced following approval of both the Houses of Bishops and Deputies of a canon amendment proving the presiding Bishop may hold office until the general convention following his 70th birthday, instead of the 68th anniversary as previously provided.

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Corn Harvest Outruns Frost in Middle West

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—There are smiles as well as a flood of autumn sunshine over the Corn Belt these days. For the yellow grain, despite unusually late planting, has beat Jack Frost's deadline and is coming through to make one of the five banner years of Corn Belt history.

Observers estimate that at least 90 per cent of the crop in the largest corn-producing area will be dry enough to withstand frost when it comes. This means a crop of probably 3,000,000,000 bushels, and that is considerably above the 10-year average of 2,359,267,000 bushels. Even last year's record crop was only 3,175,150,000.

This is a wartime victory of considerable magnitude. It means that farmers refused to be discouraged by shortage of hired help, lack of new machinery and fertilizer, and by late spring rains that made much replanting necessary.

The farmer's victory also is a conquest over pessimism. Last spring many persons were heard to say that you couldn't expect another good corn year—there had been too many good ones in succession. Many looked for a crop failure for no better reason that it was "about time for one."

Of course, it is better to underestimate food resources than to overestimate them, and few farmers count chickens before they are hatched. In this particular case the predictions seemed founded on fear rather than past crop experience. George Thiem, Agricultural Editor of the Chicago Daily News, questioned the soundness of the predictions in the light of crop history and checked the records for the past 42 years. He found nothing to justify pessimism for the country as a whole.

In those four decades, he discovered, there have been only three short crops. On the other hand, due to improvements in corn growing such as the introduction of hybrid corn seed, there has been a steady rise in the normal crop volume. The fact is, as Mr. Thiem points out, that corn is grown over so wide an area that adverse weather in one corn-growing section is likely to be balanced by good weather in another. While the biggest corn-producing area is concentrated in the Middle West, corn is grown from the Texas Panhandle to New England. There usually is enough good weather somewhere to produce a fairly normal crop. It's a kind of natural crop insurance.

It worked out that way this year. Corn was severely damaged, according to Associated Press reports, in the excessive heat of summer in the Middle Atlantic and Southwest. But in many North-Central sections farmers are harvesting around 100 bushels to the acre. The national average was expected to be only around 31 bushels to the acre!

Other crops are making good records. In this group are beans, peas, soybeans, peanuts, flaxseed, and grapes, according to the Corn Belt farm dailies here. Larger-than-normal production of hay, oats, barley, and grain sorghums is indicated, this source states, while it looks for an average output of wheat, rye, cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and sugar beets.

U. S. Swings Toward Full Postwar Role

Continued from Page 1

ities as at the United States' allies.

Senator Brewster told correspondents that the war Investigating Committee, headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, would shortly issue reports of its findings on the foreign activities of the Office of War Information.

He said that in the face of these reports the President's last request for an added appropriation of $5,000,000 for overseas OWI work would face sharp scrutiny.

It developed today that the suggestion—advanced by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts—that Russia ought to permit the United States to establish bombing bases in Siberia at once, on the ground that it would save American fatalities in defeating Japan, did not go unanswered by his own traveling companions yesterday.

Senator Brewster was reported to have told the Senate that such bases would be of limited usefulness because they could not be held much more than two weeks against the Japanese Manchurian forces at this stage of the war.

Senator Brewster is understood to have given this appraisal of Senator Lodge's suggestion on the basis of information given him and two other Senators by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff.

Several Senators reported that Senator Brewster asserted that General Marshall had given his cautionary appraisal to Senator Lodge, who, nevertheless, had proceeded—without mentioning General Marshall's advice—to give the Senate yesterday a different picture of the issue.

Senator Lodge had reported that—in the opinion of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault and Admirals Chester W. Nimitz and William F. Halsey, Jr.—the war against Japan would be shortened and a million American casualties averted if Russia could be persuaded to let the United States have Siberian bases.

Senator Lodge was not present when his fellow-Republican took issue with him about Siberian bases. Senator Brewster, who had kept silent when Senator Lodge made the statement yesterday, told the Senate, members said, that he was surprised by the Lodge statement.

He was surprised, they added, that Senator Lodge, an Army reserve officer, would make such a statement after being warned by General Marshall that it might hurt the forthcoming conference of American, British, and Russian Foreign Ministers in Moscow.

Senators reported that Senator Brewster said he had heard no commander in the Pacific area say anything about suffering a million casualties unless Siberian bases are obtained. They had said only that such bases would be very valuable and would save lives, if they could be held, he added.

The views which Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky presented to the Senate yesterday were summed up as follows:

All aid must be rushed to China to hold United States bases there in the face of reports that the Japanese are massing in Indo-China.

The Chinese are weak because of lack of fire-power and the British have shown no desire for a strong China.

The Pacific war must be pressed and General MacArthur must be given more aid.

They Speak for Italy

Drucker-Hilbert Co.

Count Carlo Sforza **Lisa Sergio**

Count Sforza, anti-Fascist leader and Italy's Foreign Minister before Mussolini, and Miss Sergio, writer and radio commentator, collaborate in a broadcast series "Beyond Victory."

Exiles of Denmark and Italy Talk With Friends in London

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Two noted political exiles—one in flight from his native land and the other going home after many years absence—crossed paths in London today.

At hotels 10 minutes apart in the West End of London Prof. Neils Bohr of Denmark and Count Carlo Sforza closeted themselves from outsiders.

All callers were told that both men, the first a renowned Danish natural scientist and the other an anti-Fascist Italian politician, were seeing only friends and had no statements to make.

En route to Italy where he is believed to be intending to re-enter the political life which he abandoned when Fascism came to power in 1922, Count Sforza came to London by United States transport.

A son who is accompanying Count Sforza said his father is going to Italy as a "private citizen."

Professor Bohr, who is a Nobel Prize Winner, had intended to keep news of his arrival in London secret because of complications it might cause friends and relatives in Denmark.

Count Sforza already has conferred with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and will spend several days here discussing Italian political problems.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Italy is a testing ground of the ability of the liberating nations to restore true democracy and true freedom where both have been extinguished under the policy of dictatorship, in the opinion of Miss Lisa Sergio, writer and radio commentator.

Miss Sergio participated with Count Carlo Sforza, anti-Fascist Italian leader and formerly Italy's Foreign Minister, in one of a series of "Beyond Victory" programs sponsored by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace over Station WNYC here last night. The radiocast was by transcription and will be heard in the Boston area over Station WORL on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 6:05 p. m.

"Of all the battles which may have to be fought in this war, none, perhaps, will attain the significance of the Battle of Italy," Miss Sergio declared. "And this not merely because of the peculiar geographical position which the peninsular occupies in the strategic Mediterranean Sea, or because it was on Italian soil that the invasion of the Hitler-held continent of Europe began, but because Fascism first took shape in Italy and collapsed first in Italy.

"The salvaging of Italy is immensely important, too, because there is no country in the Western world which has contributed as much, in all fields, as Italy has, to the progress and growth of civilized living."

Miss Sergio held that the war, with its moral and material destruction, has been the awakening of the Italians as a whole from the tyranny of Fascism. She stressed that the masses of Italians must be politically educated "so that they may participate in political self-determination that will leave no doors open to possible domination by any one small group."

Count Sforza, who is now in London, voiced the belief that re-education of Italy cannot come from abroad and must, rather, come "from its heart." Nothing is more important, however, he said, than that democracy and freedom be developed in Italy according to centuries-old traditions.

"As far as its administration is concerned, Italy should be amply decentralized," Count Sforza declared. "An Italian is a better Italian if he is at the same time a good Piedmontese, a good Sicilian, a good Lombard, a good Tuscan, and so on.

"Italian freedom, Italian democracy, Italian political development, should be Jeffersonian—not Hamiltonian. For my part, and, with all my heart, I am Jeffersonian."

School Bus Act In New Jersey Before Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9—Constitutionality of the 1941 legislative act permitting boards of education to provide transportation for pupils of parochial and other nonprofit schools was attacked and defended in brief fashion at the opening of the October term of the Supreme Court here.

Proceedings challenging the act were instituted by A. R. Everson, Executive Secretary of the New Jersey Taxpayers Association, acting as an individual taxpayer, against the Ewing Township Board of Education. The American Civil Liberties Union was allowed to intervene, and in a brief joined counsel for Mr. Everson in contending that the legislation was unconstitutional and violates the section prohibiting the appropriation of money "for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever."

Arguing the statute is not unconstitutional, William Abbotts, counsel for the township board, after recalling that the compulsory attendance act compelled substantially all children of the State to attend school, declared it could not be disputed that if compliance with this attendance law may, from the Legislature's viewpoint, involved any hzards to the child, the removal or minimizing of such hazards to any extent and in any appropriate way must be considered a proper public function.

"Parents may exercise a legitimate preference in the matter of the school which their offspring attend," he continued. "Therefore, in compliance with the attendance law, a child may attend a parochial school and, in the event the school is remote from his home, the public policy would seem to entitle the child to free transportation.

"It follows that if such transportation is furnished to a child, benefit results to the child (and we submit that where benefits of this nature are afforded school children generally, it is to the benefit of the State) and public funds may accordingly be extended therefor."

A brief of the American Civil Liberties Union, presented by Joseph Tyler, concluded with this paragraph, after discussing the constitutional aspects at length:

"It is well known the Roman Catholic Church has long endeavored to obtain this particular legislation, but I submit it is contrary to a very fundamental concept of our system of government that should be jealously guarded; that a relaxation of principle may lead to other inroads upon taxpayers' money provided for a free public school system and that taxes, in time of emergency at least, are insufficient to preserve the fundamentals of our system of government without taking on religion as a part of our school system."

United Nations Bank Plan Drawn by Treasury Aids

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Treasury disclosed last night that its monetary specialists have drafted "guiding principles" for a possible $10,000,000,000 United Nations bank to help finance postwar reconstruction and development.

Bearing some resemblance to this country's depression-born Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the bank would "encourage private financial agencies to provide long-term capital for the sound development of the productive resources of member countries, and when necessary co-operate with and supplement private capital for such purposes."

The general idea was outlined by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. earlier this week before executive sessions of several Senate and House Committees. It was intended to keep the draft a closely-guarded secret until it could be submitted to foreign governments, but disclosures in London papers of a purported Treasury document on the subject led the Department to release copies of the draft.

Not Official Document

Harry D. White, Treasury monetary expert and author of a previously published proposal for postwar monetary stabilization, stressed that the draft is not an official document. It merely represents, he told a press conference, the opinion of American specialists and was laid before the Congressional committees "to let them know what we have been thinking about."

Mr. White emphasized, too, that it had not yet been sent to nor discussed with representatives of any other country. He added that such discussions would be held, as in the case of the monetary stabilization program, to get views of other nations and "stimulate them to submit other proposals."

The world bank plan is separate from the currency stabilization proposal. Mr. White said either could function separately, but there would be close co-operation between the two should both come into existence.

Under the proposal each country would contribute a share to the fun "according to an appropriate formula." Mr. White said, however, that the formula has not been determined and that he could not estimate this country's share except that it would be "substantial."

American-British Shares

Some Senators after hearing Mr. Morgenthau on Oct. 5 said they understood this country would contribute about $3,500,000,000 and Great Britain about $1,000,000,000, with other countries subscribing proportionate amounts. Mr. White, stressing that in planning the projected bank there was no desire to interfere with private capital, recalled losses by private investors after the last war and said it would not be easy to coax them into the foreign field again because of the "nipping" many took.

"If private capital were adequate this bank wouldn't do any business," he declared.

Under the "guiding principles," the bank could guarantee loans made with private capital to any member government, and through the government to any of its political subdivisions and to business and industrial enterprises. The bank would make loans out of its own resources "only when the borrower is unable to secure the funds from private investment sources on reasonable terms."

Payment of Shares

Shares of the bank's capital would be payable in both gold and local currency. Member countries would make an initial payment of 20 per cent on their shares, and not more than 20 per cent additional could be called for in any one year.

Decisions of the bank would be "based exclusively on economic considerations," the document states, adding:

"In passing upon any application to guarantee, participate in, or make a loan, the bank shall give consideration to the soundness of the investment project or program, to the budgetary position of the member government guaranteeing the loan and to the prospective balance of payments of the member country.

Conditions of Loans

"All loans . . . must fulfill the following general conditions: (a) Payment of interest and principal must be fully guaranteed by the national government of the member country; (b) the investment project or program must have been investigated and approved by a competent committee; (c) the terms of the loan must be reasonable, and (d) on guaranteed loans the bank must be compensated for the risk it assumes.

"The bank will impose no conditions as to the member country in which the proceeds of a loan are to be spent."

Mr. White emphasized that the bank's purpose would be to provide long-term capital only and that its activities would not include either relief or rehabilitation, except where the rehabilitation would involve reconstruction.

Issues in Russian-Czech Relations

Continued from Page 1

only of "such instruments not being concluded without mutual consultation and agreement."

Foreign Office objections to Czechoslovakia's signing a pact with the U. S. S. R. appear to stress the words "for the moment."

The Times, of London, a few days ago explained the position in this way: "The British Government recognizes the dangers that would arise if anything like an unregulated competition in alliances were to develop among the smaller powers."

The soundness of this viewpoint is accepted, provided there is realization of the impossibility of a static solution of dynamic problems. In other words, critics maintain that the question arises, why do the smaller powers seek such alliances and why with Soviet Russia?

Frontiers at Stake

These critics maintain that it is because Foreign Office policy toward the Allies in Central Europe and the Balkans has been based on the assumption that everything can be dealt with when the fighting ceases.

Others maintain that the British attitude results from objections of the Polish Government here in London.

It would, of course, be idle to deny that the issue is part of the whole complex of relations between Russia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

Before much progress can be made, the problem of the Russo-Polish frontier must be faced up immediately. Undoubtedly this will be one of the main topics at the coming three-power conference. If this is settled, then it will be a distinct advance toward Central European peace.

Unfortunately Polish circles in London continue to maintain that they will not accept responsibility for any far-reaching alterations in the Russo-Polish postwar frontier. Some of those who claim to speak for Poland maintain that there is no compromise on this frontier issue. Poland must have its Sept. 1, 1939, frontier restored.

Step Toward Consolidation

If this is correct it means that the whole complex of territorial and other problems in the area between Russia and Germany will remain unsolved until hostilities have ceased. But such postponement can only increase complications and may mean greater deterioration in relations of the Poles and Russians.

The Czechoslovak Government from its viewpoint aims not at any action which would in any way tend to disrupt unity of the Allies but rather at taking a first step toward the consolidation of Central Europe and of Czechoslovakia's relations with Russia which it assumes will most probably be an eastern neighbor in postwar days.

Czechoslovakia's relations with the Soviet were governed before Munich by a mutual assistance pact, and the aim of the contemplated visit to Russia was for Dr. Beneš to renew such agreement in conformity with the changed situation.

Speaking earlier this year to the Czechoslovak State Council President Beneš emphasized the need for the "genuine friendly and loyal collaboration of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union, otherwise another catastrophe will be brought about in some way or other by Germany."

Basis for Agreements

That is in fact what is most needed as basis for the future consolidation of Central East Europe. The Czechoslovak Government realizing that little progress is being made between Russia and Poland desired to make whatever headway was possible by achieving a firm understanding with the U. S. S. R. upon what further agreements could be built.

For some time high hopes were entertained regarding the possibility of a confederation to settle problems in this area. Much progress has been made in discussions on this matter, but when the U. S. S. R. indicated that it was not friendly disposed to this plan Czechoslovakia didn't pursue the talks further with Poland.

The Czechoslovak Government argues logically that with an inimical Russia, it couldn't achieve anything lasting.

It is obvious that a tripartite agreement between Russia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia is essential as a basis for consolidating the so-called middle zone east of Germany.

And this is only achievable after a Russo-Polish understanding on their future common frontier so that this issue must be faced at the coming three-power conference.

The Czechoslovak Government has been going ahead with its plans. Some opponents of the idea asserted that this was proof that Czechoslovakia was becoming Communist or falling into the hands of the Soviet Union. Such loose talk merely increases the confusion regarding the complex issues for which there is no easy solution.

Greek Relief Fund In South Africa Awaits Free Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—A Greef Relief Fund, under the auspices of the Crown Princess Frederica of Greece, long resident in South Africa, has been organized here.

It is to collect money for the provision of "accommodation, food, clothing, and many other necessaries of life, as soon as Greece is freed."

"The Greeks lack every single vital necessity for bare existence; even such small things as thread, needles and scissors are required," Princess Frederica wrote to the Chairman of the Fund.

The Allies owe a deep debt of gratitude to Greece, it is pointed out in the press here, for her heroic stand against Italians and Germans—a stand which may well prove to have been one of the most important contributions to victory in the whole war. "Those precious six weeks altered the history of the world," Gen. Jan Christian Smuts said here recently.

Charles D. Barrett

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Charles D. Barrett, Marines, who was killed accidentally while on duty in the South Pacific, formerly was assistant to the commandant of the Marine Corps.

General Barrett on Sept. 21, 1942, was ordered to a South Pacific command after a tour of duty in the United States. He previously had commanded a Marine unit in the South Pacific area earlier in 1942.

General Barrett participated in the capture of the City of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914 and was in the Meuse-Argonne offensive in World War I.

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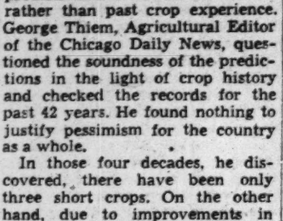
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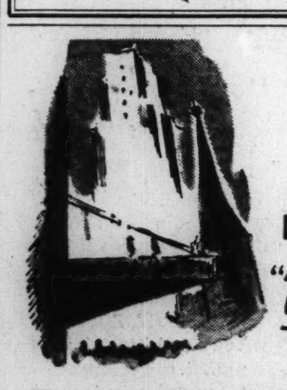
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Regional Music From Yucatan

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

A delightful open-air concert was given in the Capultepec Bosque by the Yucatan Orquesta Tipica, Yukalpeten, sponsored by the Governor of that State and directed by Daniel Ayala.

Just the appearance of the instrumentalists and singers in the white garb of Mayan Indians, the women's costuming enriched by necklaces and pendants of gold, tended to transport the listener out of the work-a-day world. Gourds, salterios, a marimba, and many guitars formed a backround for violins, a cello, a contrabass, and a few wind instruments.

The music, representative of contemporary Yucatan composers —the director, Ayala, for one— exemplified regional tunes, including Jaranas, which were both played and danced. It is not symphonic music nor salon music, but simple, unsophisticated music that needs to be heard in the open air, as it was in the Bosque.

Yucatan songs, composed by the descendants of the ancient Mayas, reveal contrasting traits, both sad and gay, and exhibit something delicate, subtle, genial, and warm, as coming from the Tropics.

To give examples, it seemed that the mood of sadness was most poignantly expressed in the Mayan Evocation, "Caminante del Mayab," by Guty Cárdenas. And there was another song by the same composer, "Allá en el fondo azul" ("There in the deep blue"), a bolero.

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Four women's voices, led by the director's wife, Margarita Lagos de Ayala, soprano, with the occasional addition of Francisco Duarte, tenor, added much to the charm of the program.

Versatility characterized the performers. A señorita soprano proved skilful in declamation; two couples stepped out of the ensemble to dance the Jaranas; the men's chorus accompanied itself on the guitars.

The Tipica orchestras of Mexico are the medium for preserving and perpetuating regional songs, of which almost every province has its examples. The miners in Guanajuato have their own corridos; in Sonora, the Yaqui songs are wild and barbarous; in Guadalajara, I have heard some charming nursery songs of ancient date; in Michoacan the Tarascan songs are being perpetuated by the Morelian composer, Miguel Bernal J. And now it remains for Daniel Ayala, as director of Yukalpeten, to explore songs of the Land of the Deer.

Ayala devoted himself entirely to the development of this type of music, raising the songs to the level of a fine art, as the musicologist, Geronimo Baqueiro Foster, has noted. In similar vein I wrote some years ago that Ayala, of

Daniel Ayala

Mayan origin, was re-creating musically the spirit of his Maya land; and also that he had succeeded in integrating in the modern symphony orchestra the primitive Indian instruments that color his work.

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As a boy in Yucatan, Ayala early showed talent. He earned money for his first violin by running errands and doing odd chores. Well started in music, he sought government aid for further study; and, not gaining this, he started on his own for Mexico City, and played violin in Chavez's orchestra. Also he had some of his symphonic music presented in Mexico City and other cities of the Republic.

However, people who know Ayala best always felt that the modern symphony orchestra was not his proper environment. He needs some medium more simple, nearer to the soil. This he has created for himself by founding and directing Yukalpeten. So while other Mexican composers write in the style of Brahms, or in a French idiom, or perhaps follow into a no-man's land of dissonance, Ayala has never swerved from his purpose of elevating his regional songs into a serious art form.

Now his devotion to an ideal is bringing its rewards. The Yucatan Government gives him every facility and encouragement. The performance of his Yukalpeten in the Bosque was a revelation of how artistic an Orquesta Tipica may be—not just something interesting as exhibiting strange instruments played by musicians in picturesque garb, but something delicately expressive.

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Mexican music lovers have had the pleasure of hearing in concert in Bellas Artes the young American pianist, Constance Russell, who played a program that ranged from Bach to Charles Griffes and made a success of it. She seemed at her best as an interpreter of Debussy, and Schumann. Her playing is often brilliant—she sparkles. It only seemed unfortunate that she should not have played more of the music in which she excels.

The indefatigable Carlos Chavez is constantly achieving something new. So at the close of the symphony season in Bellas Artes he takes his full orchestra on tour of the principal cities of the Republic, including Guadalajara, Queretaro, Morelia, San Luis Potosí, and so on. What this means culturally, to music lovers in distant cities where such orchestras do not exist, can only be fully appreciated by those who have lived outside the metropolis and had to be content with phonograph recordings and the radio.

Wide World

Robert Donat and Deborah Kerr

As Captain Shotover and Ellie in the revival of Shaw's "Heartbreak House" at the Cambridge Theater in London.

A Matter of Culture

By Harold Hobson

London

It is dangerous to jump to conclusions. Two plays now on in London are J. B. Priestley's "They Came to a City" and Bernard Shaw's "Heartbreak House." They are both being presented in ordinary West End theaters, the English piece at the Globe, the Irish at the Cambridge. John Clements is in the cast of one, Edith Evans and Robert Donat in the cast of the other. That is, each drama is acted by some of the best-reputed players of our time. Both have had long runs. "They Came to a City" is presented by Tennent Plays, and "Heartbreak House" by H. M. Tennent, Ltd., a firm that has the same address as Tennent Plays. So far, Tweedledum exactly corresponds to Tweedledee. But at this point the twins begin to differ.

Since the early days of the war and before, plays in this country that can be generally described as cultural have been eligible to remission of entertainment tax. The production of "They Came to a City" enjoys this advantage. The production of "Heartbreak House" does not. It would seem to follow that Mr. Priestley's play is considered cultural, and that Mr. Shaw's is not considered cultural. But it is dangerous to jump to conclusions.

The explanation goes back many years, and, curiously enough, involves the Zoo.

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In 1916 the British Government decided to institute a tax on entertainments. Theaters and cinemas were booming at the time, and, though they resented the tax, could afford to pay it. But the Zoo was in a different position. Wars hit zoos hard. They find it difficult to keep up their stock of animals, since they are cut off from overseas sources of supply. So exemption from entertainment tax was granted where the entertainment was of an entirely educational or charitable character, or partly educational and partly scientific, and wholly non-profit making.

This covered the Zoo all right, and years later Lilian Baylis argued that it also covered the Shakespearean and other classic plays in her own Old Vic repertory. She carried her point, and, about 15 years ago the Old Vic, and later the Sadler's Wells theater, were exempted from tax, on the ground that they were charitable and educational institutions.

Once again, to use a somewhat daring phrase, time marched on. Another war came; and with war C. E. M. A. arrived. C. E. M. A. is the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts. It has a house in Belgrave Square, a drama panel of advisers in which Emlyn Williams, Lewis Casson, Ivor Brown, and J. B. Priestley are included, and a financial grant from the Treasury, which this year amounts to £115,000, of which about £20,000 is available for helping the theater.

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In the early part of 1942 H. M. Tennent, Ltd., approached C. E. M. A. to inquire if the Council would support its claim to exemption from entertainment tax for a production of "Macbeth" in London, with John Gielgud in the title role. C. E. M. A. replied that in order to qualify for this exemption, the producers of "Macbeth" must become a non-profit-making organization. H. M. Tennent therefore, whilst retaining their identity as a commercial firm for other presentations, formed a second company, on a non-profit basis, and operating from the same address, known as Tennent Plays.

It was Tennent Plays that put on "Macbeth" in London, and is now presenting "They Came to a City" and Congreve's "Love for Love" and Turgeniev's "A Month in the Country." These productions pay no entertainment tax, and what profits they make go back into the firm, for the production of further plays, which, however, have to receive the sanction of C. E. M. A. "Heartbreak House," on the other hand, is presented by H. M. Tennent, Ltd., which remains a profit-making institution. That is why "Heartbreak House" pays tax. It would no doubt be reckoned a cultural play. But it is run for profit. Therefore it is not eligible for remission of tax.

None of the plays I have mentioned receives financial assistance from C. E. M. A. The state affords them the negative advantage of not taking money out of their pockets, but it puts none in. But, if necessary, and the venture justifies it, the Council sometimes gives positive financial help, in return keeping control of profits. It has so assisted the London production of John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down." Mainly its policy is not to put up money for single productions, however praiseworthy, but to support organizations with a long-term cultural program. It wants its work to be permanent. It has no interest in merely "snap" presentations. But wherever and whenever the banner of the theater is worthily raised, C. E. M. A. is ready to support it.

'America in the War'

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The graphic arts exhibition, "America in the War," has opened at the Kennedy Galleries, simultaneously with the presentation of 25 duplicate exhibitions throughout the country. The show was arranged on a nation-wide basis by Artists for Victory, wartime coordinating agency of leading art groups, and aims to depict the impact of the war on the life of the American people. It is not, it must be said, a great success.

There are 100 prints in the display and a number of prize-winners. Eight hundred dollars in War Bonds constituted the prize money which was awarded by a jury composed of William Gropper and Armin Landeck, print makers, and Carl Zigrosser, curator of prints of the Philadelphia Museum of Art. First prize for etching went to Margot Holt Bostick, Tulsa, Okla., for her "Portrait of a Soldier," and other firsts to Benton Spruance, Philadelphia, for his lithograph, "Souvenir of Lidice"; Hans Jelinek, Richmond, Va., for a woodcut, "The Last Walk," and Robert Gwathmey of New York City, for the silk-screen print, "Rural Home Front."

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Several factors indicative of the scope and character of the show may be elucidated briefly. In the first place the graphic arts show is not nearly so impressive in its coverage as was the exhibition devoted to oils, water colors and sculpture which Artists for Victory presented last winter at the Metropolitan Museum. Only a few of the outstanding names in the print field are represented. On the other hand, a large number of print makers who have rarely been heard of in a New York exhibition have work included.

Secondly, the work is to a large extent vigorously contemporary in style, including many efforts in modern experimental techniques and some that are more conservative. The preponderance is on the side of the former. Good notice is taken, for instance, of the new development of the silk-screen medium. This brings a good deal of bright color into the display, and although much of it is garish, there are instances where the color print is handled with challenging effect.

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As to subject matter, the show is extremely varied and reflects participation in numerous branches of wartime activity. Sympathy is strongly on the side of the martyr peoples, with some of the most dramatic prints, such as William Gropper's "Liberated Village" and Benton Spruance's "Souvenir of Lidice," trending in this direction. The Home Front is dealt with vigorously and personally not only by Robert Gwathmey in his symbolic-decorative "Rural Home Front," but by Anthony La Paglia in his more literal representation of the subject. There is also such wit and humor as Jean Francksen shows in her "Final Exam" (dealing with voluntary aid workers), and the searing satire of such artists as Jack Markow, in his "Nazi Supermen."

With all this on the positive side, there is much also that fails to realize our full expectations from a nation-wide effort of this kind. Purportedly, at least, Artists for Victory, in its wartime enterprise, represents and assures participation of some 26 leading art associations. Only a fraction of the potential authority of these groups appears to have been utilized in the promotion of the exhibition.

Where the event falters, however, is in its inadequate illustration of a great subject, one that might have inspired these artists greatly but seems to have failed to do so. In addition to the first-prize War Bond awards, other honors for prints were distributed as follows: second prizes to William Sharp of Forest Hills, N. Y., for "The New Order"; Ira Moskowitz, of New York City, for "War Worker"; William Soles, New York City, for "The Freedoms Conquer," and Leonard Pytlak, New York City, for "They Serve All." Third-prize winners were Donald Vogel, Phil Paradise, Letterio Calapai, and Sol Wilson, all of New York.

Another Season of 'Conductor Opera'

By Oscar Thompson

New York

In its choice of a Russian opera for the opening night of its Diamond Jubilee year, the Metropolitan has departed from precedent and tradition. Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," which has been scheduled for Nov. 22, the first evening of the 1943-44 season, is the first work by a Slavic composer to be so honored.

There have been 58 opening nights in the 60 years of the Metropolitan's history, and on 32 of these the opera has been Italian, though some may object to the inclusion of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" and Spontini's "La Vestale" in this category. French opera has been sung on 14 opening nights and German opera on 11.

The season of 1933-34 supplies the only instance of the use of an American opera to inaugurate the festivities, and, to date, this opera —Deems Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson" —stands as the only opening opera sung in English. As in past seasons, "Boris Godounoff" will be sung in Italian, with Ezio Pinza again cast for the title role and George Szell once more the conductor.

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General Manager Edward Johnson's annual press conference served to make clear that this is to be another season of "conductor opera." His list of revivals was of itself less stimulating than what was disclosed concerning the division of tasks among the men of the baton. The only new singers announced were young Americans, each on the threshold of a career.

Verdi's "Falstaff," "Rigoletto," and "Un Ballo in Maschera"; Bellini's "Norma," Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi," Offenbach's "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," Thomas's "Mignon" and Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande"—the last of these conditional on the return of Martial Singher from South America, where he has been detained for a year by passport difficulties—make up the list of works to be returned to the active repertoire.

"Norma" and "Pelléas" were promised last season but did not materialize. All have been heard at the Metropolitan within six years and several have been absent only a single season. The short operas of the usual Mascagni-Leoncavallo double bill were, in fact, included in the post-season performances last spring, but not in the subscription repertoire.

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The most interesting detail disclosed with respect to the revivals was that "Falstaff" will be sung in English, the translator being none other than Sir Thomas Beecham. Moreover Sir Thomas will conduct the opera for the first time at the Metropolitan, though he has a record of scores of performances of it in England. Lawrence Tibbett will again be the fat knight.

But "Falstaff" will not be the only plum to fall to Sir Thomas. He will conduct both the "Tales of Hoffmann" and "Mignon" revivals; possibly also that of "Pelléas," although this has not been announced. Bruno Walter, who will celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as a conductor this season, will again set foot in the sphere of Italian opera and conduct the revival of "Un Ballo in Maschera," with Jan Peerce succeeding to the role of Riccardo. Last season's "Forza del Destino" was Mr. Walter's first Italian opera at the Metropolitan, other than Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," if they are to be so classified because of the language of the text and fundamental points of style and structure.

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In the domain of Wagner there is to be a division of labor, with "Tristan und Isolde" going to Mr. Walter and the "Ring" (to include the usual uncut cycle on Tuesdays) to Mr. Szell. Erich Leinsdorf, now conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, will return on leave of absence to lead the Holy Week "Parsifal." Most of the Italian repertoire will be entrusted to Cesare Sodero and he will conduct the revivals of "Norma" and "Gianni Schicchi."

Aside from the assignments of singers already mentioned, it has been made known that Zinka Milanov is still the choice for Norma, that Salvatore Baccaloni will essay the title role of "Gianni Schicchi," that Leonard Warren is slated for Rigoletto, and that either Helen Jepson or Lily Djanel is the most likely Mélisande opposite the Pelléas of Mr. Singher. Six young Americans have been added to the roster: Christina Carroll, soprano; Patrice Munsel, coloratura soprano; Thelma Altman, mezzo-soprano; Christine Johnson, contralto; Donald Dame, tenor, and John Baker, baritone. Kurt Adler joins the musical staff and Marion Svetlova becomes premier ballerina.

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JOHN CRAVEN
"SOMEONE TO REMEMBER"

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The Home Forum

Worth the Price

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYTHING has its price. We have it on Scriptural authority that the price of added good things is a diligent search for the kingdom of God. Christ Jesus said (Matthew 6:31, 33), "Take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? . . . But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." The questions are whether a thing is worth what it costs, and whether we are willing to pay the price.

For centuries many have been familiar with the Biblical admonition, "Seek, and ye shall find" (Matthew 7:7), and some have desired spiritual understanding sufficiently to pay the price of seeking for it. Mary Baker Eddy was willing to consecrate her life to the search for Truth. Eventually this seeking culminated in the discovery of Christian Science. This discovery is revolutionary in nature, for it rejects the testimony of the five physical senses as unreliable and insists that spiritual sense alone tells the truth concerning God and man. It teaches how to make practical use of the truth of man's spiritual identity.

* * *

The foolish virgins in Jesus' parable of the ten virgins (see Matthew 25) thought they could borrow oil of their wiser sisters and so get along without watching their lamps, but they learned differently. Mrs. Eddy comments on this parable in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 342): "The wise virgins had no oil to spare, and they said to the foolish, 'Go to them that sell, and buy for yourselves.' Seek Truth, and pursue it. It should cost you something: you are willing to pay for error and receive nothing in return; but if you pay the price of Truth, you shall receive *all*."

The Token

Frayed strings of twine, gray as old weather,
Now the green of earth is gone,
Hang by the doorstep, knotted together,
Broken ladders Summer climbed on.

She was here once, and these give token
Summer once more will climb this house,
This flint, this hard ice will be broken
By borers gentler than the mouse.

Bright green climbers will come up curving
Plump shoulders through the loam and find
These last-year ladders, and ascending
Curl their fingers round them blind.

And one day when the swallows wheeling
Cry to the sun, Arise! arise!
Summer will be here and unsealing
Her deep blue and star-centered eyes.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request.

By Courtesy of the Wiggin Collection, Boston Public Library, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE THATCHED COTTAGE OF THE OLD FISHERMAN": *An Etching by Auguste Lepère*

And what is "the price of Truth"? It is vigilance, obedience, humility, gratitude, honesty, faithful insistence on the rights of man as the son of God. It is the acknowledgment that life is limitless, complete, everlasting, never in matter. It is clear thinking; it is love lived.

Right thinking is the price of harmony. It sounds simple and seems a small price to pay for health, abundance, joy, freedom. Constructive spiritual thinking is, in fact, easy when once the habit is formed. But in the beginning constant watchfulness is necessary continually to emphasize spiritual reality and to exercise equal diligence in rebuking and reversing the evidence of corporeal sense which presents a material cause for everything.

Ability to use true knowledge intelligently in thinking one's way through vital problems is essential. For this reason the study of Christian Science is in itself a liberal education. Not that Mrs. Eddy decried academic learning. Far from it! Her words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 195) are: "Academics of the right sort are requisite. Observation, invention, study, and original thought are expansive and should promote the growth of mortal mind out of itself, out of all that is mortal."

* * *

As one advances in the understanding of the true nature of God and man, he naturally redoubles his watchfulness, for he realizes more fully the value of right thinking in proving the worthlessness of materialistic testimony. He rejects many a destructive and useless thought before it has a chance to become a part of his experience.

Many people are willing to pay the ultimate price for liberty for themselves and their posterity. It is worth the price; but it is well to remember that war is a battle of peoples as well as of soldiers. There must be a moral and a spiritual victory, individually won and both individually and collectively demonstrated. The reversion to the temporary comforts of material sufficiency does not constitute real victory.

The battle should be for moral awakening, for higher and holier aspirations, for spiritual understanding. Are emotions befogging the thinking? Is there indecision where there should be decisive action? Right thinking permits no vacillation when there is a job to be done. Wakefulness is the need, and vision!

Rightly to interpret the events of the times is to see that the battle is that of Truth against error. Good is the only power, and to honor God we must refuse to accord power to evil, however persistent and aggressive it seems. Can a lie persist in the face of Truth? Can the devil, evil, continue to flaunt destruction in the face of divine Love's acknowledged presence? No! Man is not helpless. His life and intelligence are spiritual. He is one with endless Life, unchanging Principle, infinite Love. In the language of Paul (II Corinthians 6:16) he is "the temple of the living God." Truth will eventually triumph and be acknowledged.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

AUGUSTE LEPÈRE (1849-1918) was a versatile French artist. He developed a highly creditable skill in several mediums, engraving, etching, and working on the wood-block. Each medium was handled judiciously within its limits, and evolved according to its potentialities. The artist was capable of handling his tools with delicacy or brusqueness, as the mood required.

Lepère was the son of a sculptor. In his earlier years, he served as a professional engraver for "L'Illustration," "Graphique," "Scribner's," and "Harper's." But he turned eventually to original work, in which he revealed an intelligent grasp of problems of graphic portrayal.

"The Thatched Cottage of the Old Fisherman" shows Lepère's devotion to life in the country, and his capacity to set down freely and vibrantly the details of a rustic scene. This is unmistakably an etching. The bitten lines are wiry and eager. They are qualified by a light or forceful touch, and they convey the illusion of form, mass, and space.

D. A.

Cela vaut son Prix!

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

TOUTE BONNE chose vaut son prix. Les écritures montrent qu'il faut chercher avec zèle le royaume de Dieu si l'on veut obtenir les bénédictions qui nous apportent l'abondance. Jésus le Christ a dit (Matthieu 6:31, 33): "Ne soyez donc point en souci, disant: Que mangerons-nous? que boirons-nous? ou de quoi serons-nous vêtus... Mais cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus." Une chose vaut-elle ce qu'elle coûte, et sommes-nous disposés à en payer le prix? Voilà les questions qui se posent.

Au cours des siècles, une foule de personnes ont lu cette exhortation biblique: "Cherchez, et vous trouverez" (Matthieu 7:7); et chez plusieurs, le désir de compréhension spirituelle fut assez profond pour qu'elles se mettent en quête de ce trésor. A notre époque, Mary Baker Eddy consacra sa vie à la recherche de la Vérité. Finalement, elle put découvrir la Science Chrétienne. Ceci devait opérer une révolution, car la Science ne se fie pas au témoignage des cinq sens physiques, mais déclare que le sens spirituel peut seul nous dire la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme. Elle proclame l'identité spirituelle de l'homme et nous enseigne à faire l'application pratique de cette vérité.

* * *

Dans une des paraboles de Jésus (voir Matthieu 25), il est question des "vierges folles" qui pensaient pouvoir emprunter de l'huile à leurs sœurs plus prévoyantes; elles croyaient que la vigilance n'était pas nécessaire, mais elles durent reconnaître qu'elles s'étaient trompées. Mrs. Eddy parle de ces choses dans *Miscellaneous Writings*, où elle écrit notamment (p. 342): "Les vierges sages n'avaient pas d'huile en trop, et dirent aux folles: 'Allez plutôt chez ceux qui en vendent, et achetez-en pour vous.' Recherchez la Vérité, poursuivez-là. Elle devrait vous coûter quelque chose: vous êtes prêts à payer pour l'erreur sans rien recevoir en retour; mais si vous payez le prix de la Vérité, vous recevrez *tout*."

Or quel est "le prix de la Vérité"? C'est la vigilance, l'obéissance, l'humilité, la gratitude, la loyauté, la constante revendication des droits de l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu. C'est l'attitude mentale qui reconnaît que la vie est sans bornes, complète, éternelle, indépendante de la matière. C'est la clarté des pensées; c'est l'amour vécu.

Le penser juste, tel est le prix auquel s'achète l'harmonie. Apparemment c'est simple, et le prix est modique s'il nous procure la santé, l'abondance, la joie, la liberté. De fait, le penser spirituel constructif est chose facile lorsqu'on en a pris l'habitude. Mais au début, il faut une vigilance constante pour appuyer sans cesse sur la réalité spirituelle, pour réprouver et révoquer à chaque instant le témoignage des sens corporels, qui met toujours en avant quelque prétendue cause matérielle.

Employer d'une manière intelligente la vraie connaissance pour résoudre par la pensée les problèmes vitaux, voilà certes une chose essentielle. C'est pourquoi l'étude de la Science Chrétienne constitue vraiment une éducation libérale. Non pas que Mrs. Eddy ait déconseillé l'instruction, les disciplines bien choisies. Loin de là! Elle écrit par exemple, dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 195): "L'éducation de la bonne espèce est nécessaire. L'observation, l'invention, l'étude et la pensée originale élargissent les idées et devraient encourager la croissance qui fait sortir l'entendement mortel de lui-même, de tout ce qui est mortel."

A mesure que l'on comprend la vraie nature de Dieu et de l'homme, on redouble naturellement de vigilance, car on apprécie davantage les effets du penser juste, qui prouve le néant du témoignage matérialiste. Dès lors le disciple rejette, avant qu'elles puissent exercer leur influence sur sa carrière, maintes pensées destructives et vaines.

* * *

Bien des gens sont prêts aux plus grands sacrifices en faveur de la liberté, pour eux-mêmes et pour les générations à venir. Il s'agit en effet d'un trésor inestimable; mais il est bon de se souvenir que la guerre concerne les peuples et non pas seulement les soldats. Il faut qu'elle se termine par une victoire morale et spirituelle, remportée dans la conscience et démontrée au double point de vue individuel et collectif. Le retour à l'aisance matérielle, au confort temporaire, ne constitue pas en soi une victoire réelle.

Le conflit devrait avoir pour but un réveil moral, des aspirations plus hautes et plus saintes, une compréhension spirituelle accrue. Les émotions rendent-elles la pensée confuse? Fait-on preuve d'indécision alors qu'on devrait agir résolument? Quand une œuvre doit s'accomplir, le penser juste exclut les hésitations. Ce qu'il faut, c'est la vigilance, la sagacité, l'ampleur des vues.

L'interprétation correcte des événements actuels montre qu'il s'agit d'une lutte entre la Vérité et l'erreur. Le bien est l'unique pouvoir; donc afin d'honorer Dieu, nous devons refuser d'admettre que le mal ait une puissance quelconque, même s'il semble agressif ou tenace. Un mensonge peut-il se soutenir en face de la Vérité? Le diable, le mal, continuera-t-il à se vanter de ses ravages si nous reconnaissons la présence de l'Amour divin? Non! L'homme n'est pas une pauvre victime. Sa vie, son intelligence sont spirituelles. Il est un avec la Vie sans limites, le Principe immuable, l'Amour infini. Comme le déclare saint Paul (II Corinthiens 6:16), il est "le temple du Dieu vivant." Tôt ou tard, la Vérité triomphera et son pouvoir sera reconnu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Oriental Kaleidoscope

THE MEDITERRANEAN enlarges on acquaintance. On the fourth day we are still without sight of Africa, though the industrious screw brings us nearer every moment. We talk of Carthage, and think we can see the color of the Libyan sand in the yellow clouds at night. It is two o'clock on the morning of December the third, when we make the Pharos of Alexandria, and wait for a Pilot. . . .

The day breaks beautifully, and the Pharos is set like a star in the bright streak of the East. Before we can distinguish land, we see the so-called Pompey's Pillar and the lighthouse, the palms, the minarets, and the outline of the domes painted on the straw-color of the sky—a dream-like picture. . . . We seem to be looking miles and miles into an enchanted country. Then ships and boats, a vast number of them, become visible in the harbor, and as the light grows stronger, the city and land lose something of their beauty, but the sky grows more softly fiery till the sun breaks through. The city lies low along the flat coast, and seems at first like a brownish white streak, with fine lines of masts, palm-trees, and minarets above it.

The excitement of the arrival in Alexandria and the novelty of everything connected with the landing can never be repeated. In one moment the Orient flashes upon the bewildered traveler; and though he may travel far and see stranger sights, and penetrate the hollow shell of Eastern mystery, he never will see again at once such a complete contrast to all his previous experience. One strange, unfamiliar form takes the place of another so rapidly that there is no time to fix an impression, and everything is so *bizarre* that the new-comer has no points of comparison. He is launched into a new world, and has no time to adjust the focus of his observation. For myself, I wished the Orient would stand off a little and stand still so that I could try to comprehend it. But it would not; a revolving kaleidoscope never presented more bewildering figures and colors to a child, than the port of Alexandria to us.—From "My Winter on the Nile," by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

A Modern String Quartet

THE STRING QUARTET is the most uncompromising medium in which music can be written. There is little tonal contrast possible, as the violins, viola and 'cello are as closely related as instruments can be. The modern orchestra, with its boldly distinct and contrasting families of instruments, is at the other extreme. Composers in that medium can rely on a great palette of rich and differing sonorities to help make their music interesting. Music-lovers usually discover the string quartet last of all the realms of music, because it is the most unbendingly severe of mediums.

Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven wrote much of their finest music for the string quartet; but modern composers have devoted themselves neither as assiduously nor as successfully to the form. Consequently there have been few first-rate string quartets written in the twentieth century.

* * *

One of the few important modern quartets is certainly Roy Harris's Third Quartet. It is a work that makes no concessions to current taste in music. Its austerity and toughness are anything but ingratiating. For my part, I forced myself to listen to it ten or fifteen times over (it is recorded) during a period of months, before its eloquence and beauty began to come home to me. I was determined to understand it for two reasons; first, that I knew and loved the Harris piano quintet more than any other contemporary chamber work, and, second, that I knew the composer considered the Third Quartet his masterpiece.

The composition is thoroughly forbidding. Even the form looks deliberately severe; four preludes and fugues. Add to that the fact that the music is written in the church modes, and it is apparent that the listener must go more than half-way to meet this composition. Bach's Art of the Fugue is a similarly forbidding work, by the way.

Hearing the actual music, it seems so stark and cold that one can't believe it will ever seem beautiful. But slowly, as the subjects and broad melodic developments sink into the mind, one begins to understand what is going on: how every idea is transformed, and blossoms forever unexpectedly in that arid-seeming desert. Then the work begins to fascinate.

* * *

Listening to a work repeatedly is the final test of its value. If the melodic and contrapuntal qualities continue to present new facets; if one feels the structural elements to be honestly and healthily organized, then the work "wears well"; that is, it continues to hold the imagination. Think, for example, of this aspect of composition: an instrument will drop out of the ensemble; its term of silence must have shape and significance, just as its articulate moments must have shape. In the degree that one grasps these terms of silence and realizes that they are subtly but effectually related to the other terms of silence and eloquence in the movement, one gains something like certain knowledge of the worth of such a work as this Harris quartet. Another work, cryptic at first, may be revealed after twenty hearings as essentially dreary. Hindemith's Third Quartet is, for me, such a work; it fades at last into universal dullness.

* * *

The Harris Third Quartet grows; the clean and long-breathed phrases become dearer as one knows them better. The nostalgia which underlies this noble music comes through; its unforced rhythms insinuate themselves quietly, but firmly, into the hearer's consciousness. He feels them as a living pulse, warm, but mysteriously irregular; beating to a triumphant, but never overstated conclusion. Finally, what had seemed mannerized at first is seen to be the man's unaffected manner; unfamiliar, perhaps a little uncouth, but of the same world as El Greco.

EDMUND SCOTT

One Discoverer in the Twentieth Century

GRADUALLY I was finding myself in the school-room as I began to fit into the life outside. When I had learned to read English there was opened to me a vast store of knowledge of which I had never dreamed and before which the instruction of Rabi Machiel shrank to nothing. Our principal textbook in Rabi Machiel's school had been the Bible. I was versed in that far beyond any of my American classmates, but aside from the Bible I had learned in Nazie only a bit of arithmetic, a little geography somewhat incorrect, and how to read and write the Syriac and Turkish languages. I knew no history save the legendary history of Persian heroes which I had heard told by my grandfather, the *Katkhoda*, and *Austa Zia*, the barber. I knew no literature save the Bible and the Persian poets whose verses Mullah Shoker had taught me. I knew nothing of science except what I had observed of nature in the fields of Nazie. My knowledge of astronomy was only legend, obscured by superstitions.

In my first years in the New World I learned what the Western peoples had learned in the two thousand years in which the life of my people had stood still. I learned that the earth was round rather than flat, as I had firmly believed it. I learned that it was the earth that revolved around the sun rather than the sun around the earth. . . .

I learned that there were no genii and no fairies, but that there were more remarkable things. To have a light in my room I had only to press a button. It was long before my wonder at the miracle ceased and I performed the action with the casual force of habit. As wonderful as the light was the fire that burned in a room of my guardian's house, logs that burned with a beautiful, clear blue flame, burned and yet were not consumed. I thought of the burning bush that Moses beheld, and the miracle of the strange gas flame held me awed and fascinated. On every hand I saw miracles and I began to learn the laws that governed and explained them.

My head swam with the new ideas that crowded into it. I was immensely curious. I had caught the American spirit of inquiry and progress that had never stirred in Nazie. I now asked why when I was told something instead of merely accepting it. That did more to make me an American than the formality of answering certain questions about the government of the United States. Indeed, no such questions were asked me when I appeared before the Baltimore judge who was to examine me for my final citizenship papers. By that time I was a graduate student in Johns Hopkins University, studying in the department of political science and government, and the judge, knowing that, smilingly waived the customary examination.

I learned that in the United States I was safe from the law so long as I obeyed it, and that the law was made to protect me, not a small and privileged class. I was free to come and go as I chose, free to study what I wished, free to think my own thoughts, free to become what I chose if my ability were equal to it. No great discoverer ever looked upon his first sight of a new land or sea with more of a thrill than I experienced when I discovered the spirit of American freedom. Indeed, no Columbus ever discovered all that I discovered in the New World. Coming from quiet little Nazie that was far more primitive than the medieval port from which Columbus sailed, I had discovered not only America, but the Twentieth Century.—From "Myself When Young—A Boy in Persia," by YOUEL B. MIRZA. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

The Universal Playwright Emerges

UNTIL VERY RECENT YEARS, in fact until after the turn of the last century, the playwright was in many ways the last colonial left in the United States. He and his father and his father's father may have lived in New England, Ohio, or California for the full span of their natural or dramatic lives. As a native son he may have had the fullest admiration for Betsy Ross and her exploits in bunting. He may have quickened to all the tall tales of heroism that attended the winning of the West. . . . But when he decided to write a play he forgot all about his oath of allegiance, his bed-time stories, and his upbringing and turned, willy-nilly, into a home-sick colonial even before his pen had been dipped into his inkstand. He was no longer a Yankee, a Southerner, a Californian, or a native son, but merely a playwright, looking longingly, anxiously, fondly towards the old country, wondering what was being done at Covent Garden and Drury Lane, and wondering, too, what England had appropriated from the theatres of France and Germany. If London put the stamp of her approval on it, then it was something far too important for him to miss. . . .

The American playwright of today, however, is an entirely different being from the playwright of forty years ago, different in his attitude towards the theatre, different in his relation to it as well as in his relations to his actors and his public. From a home-sick colonial he has developed in an incredibly short time into an independent and self-reliant figure, who though he still borrows the moulds of the Old World, has poured into them metals of a new and individual kind. In brief, he has naturalized the form—as a form—and even given it certain twists and characteristics which are recognizable the world over as American. . . .

His material springs from the life around him, and the more devoted he may be to photographic realism, the more numerous are the surface details he employs to suggest reality to his native audiences.

When he emerges as a figure knowing no frontiers, who is at home before publics to whom his little sign-posts to truth may pass unrecognized, he does so by digging under the idiosyncrasies of racial differences until he strikes emotions that are fundamental to all mankind. Even when his theme is international, the dramatist never loses his national accent. *Hamlet* is English no matter into what country it may be carried and regardless of how many people it may move by being more than English. In the same way *Phèdre* is French the world over, *Oedipus* Greek, and *Faust* German. Nor at his best does the dramatist try to forget his national accent which is the natural speech of his spirit. Instead he becomes, consciously or unconsciously, the exponent of his race by writing so authentically of the thing he knows and the people he has lived with and observed that he can persuade all audiences of his subject's truth. Even in his most parochial moments, the playwright can, if his heard beats to what is universal in the heart of man, emerge as a universal playwright. —From "Upstage," by JOHN MASON BROWN. (New York: Norton.)

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American General Warns That Axis Powers Are Equipped for Long War

Allied Drive for Southeast Asia Looms; 'Political Warfare' Under Way in Burma

Leaning to Britain by Burmese as Japanese 'co-prosperity' fails to fulfill promises.

Allies put emphasis on Burma's full aid in driving Japanese out of occupied areas.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—Arrival in New Delhi of Lord Louis Mountbatten has quickened interest here in plans for the forthcoming Southeast Asia offensive against the Japanese.

While authorities are seeking to keep the screen of secrecy closely round military moves, it can be said that preparations for stepping up the pressure of political warfare in Burma are fully under way here at this very moment.

This is important in light of reports now filtering from Burma that the Burmese are becoming disillusioned with the Japanese "co-prosperity" and are beginning to lean toward Britain.

There is some feeling here that Britain has not been any too spry on the political warfare front in Southeast Asia, in view of the time it takes to permeate an enemy-controlled country.

Nevertheless, the fact is that Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, last Governor of Burma, is in London now, busy in consultations aimed at evolving not only a new order for Burma, but also at improving ways of getting Allied news to the Burmese people.

It is desired that the Burmese should not only have a new future but also that they should take a major part in fighting for it.

In other words, Whitehall wants popular backing for reconstruction plans in Burma and the greatest possible assistance from the people themselves in driving out the Japanese.

The difficulties of contacting the Burmese are great; so are the difficulties of finding out whether the people inside Burma are receiving information from the outside.

While the British Broadcasting Corporation from London and the Indian Broadcasting System from New Delhi have been plugging away ever since Burma fell to the Japanese, political warfare on a much bigger and more urgent scale is being planned here now.

New Deal Evolved

Before he left New Delhi for London at the end of September Sir Reginald broadcast to the Burmese that while great armies are preparing to liberate them, a new deal for their country has been evolved and is being considered by the British Cabinet. He called on them meantime to keep away from military targets which the Allies would hit increasingly from the air.

A Burma reconstruction committee has charge of the post-war plans which have been evolved by Europeans and Burmans who escaped into India. The Burmans include a former Premier, Sir Paw Tun, and a former Finance Minister, Sir Htoon Aung Gyaw.

The planners of the future Burma have taken special note of American experience in the Philippines and Dutch experience in the Netherlands Indies. All the same co-operation by the British with other nations, particularly the United States, in political warfare in Burma will have a long way to go before it can reach the standard set for military co-operation in that theater.

Recession of "Freedom"

While authorities here are encouraged by evidence that increasing number of Burmese are opposed to the Japanese regime, they aren't basing their expectations too high yet awhile.

Admittedly, Burma is now seeing the Japanese promises of "co-prosperity" as a hollow myth. Freedom recedes further and further round the corner. Their country is economically blighted by the Japanese requiring cotton to be grown in place of the traditional rice.

Rice prices have tumbled for producers; the cost of everyday necessities, like simple Burmese cotton clothes and kerosene, have rocketed. A 30-cent cotton shirt now costs $2. Kerosene prices have risen 10 times.

But this economic retrogression in Burma will prove one of the United Nations, strongest cards in political warfare, proving how the Japanese have been as ruthless as the Nazis in measures to prohibit the Burmese from listening to all but Japanese programs.

Leaflets From Planes

Word of mouth news service of the East achieves some propaganda success for the United Nations. It is hoped that as Allied air strength grows more news will be spread by leaflets and small newspapers dropped from planes.

All the same the greater part of Burma consists of small cultivators who are heartily weary of having the war fought over them and haven't much enthusiasm for any cause save being left alone to till the soil.

It is recognized here that the best propaganda results for the United Nations will come from unquestionable evidence in Burma itself that the Allies are undertaking an all-out drive to oust the Japanese and are not just nibbling at the task.

Full Co-operation Sought

Meanwhile are the other United Nations, China, Russia, and especially the United States, having a hand in political warfare in Burma?

Indians are already co-operating closely. There is a considerable section of British opinion which would like to see Burma's future, like that of other Eastern territories, being decided around the United Nations conference table.

But so far there seems no immediate prospect of machinery for such purpose being set up. It is recognized in official quarters here, however, that Anglo-American co-operation in the Southeast Asia military command may well set an example for beneficial political collaboration.

Wingate Appointed Acting Major General

Recorded by CBS

It was announced in London that "Brigadier G. C. Wingate, leader of the famous expedition against the Japanese in Northern Burma, has been granted the acting rank of Major General," the British Radio said.

Chungking Reading Public Intent on Wider Horizons

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now revisiting China

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 9—Despite the shortage of paper and printing materials, and the record high prices of every necessity of life, Chungking continues to read. Along every street may be found tiny book shops offering both fiction and more solid matter, together with a few magazines and secondhand foreign books—usually in English.

There are plenty of customers including not only students but persons of all ages eager to enlarge their mental horizons at a time when for years their physical movements have been circumscribed by war.

Both reading rooms—which serve hot drinks as part of their attraction—and lending libraries are popular specialties of many of Chungking's book stores. But the real problem is not that of attracting trade so much as of providing a constant stream of new and attractive publications.

Not only is the physical publication problem a hard one but even communication with the outside world for the importation of books and magazines for translation is most difficult at a time when nearly everything must be brought 1,400 miles by air. Yet with remarkable courage and initiative the book sellers and their supply sources have attacked and in large degree conquered this problem.

Ten Daily Newspapers

The daily press might first be mentioned. There are about 10 daily newspapers in Chungking, all but two being issued in the morning. They appear for the most part on coarse brown native paper and the printing is not of high quality, but they are highly popular, and doubtless more dailies would be started if it were not for wartime Government regulations limiting the number that can be operated in any given place.

Crowds gather about walls where these papers are pasted up for the benefit of those who cannot subscribe for regular delivery. There is one English language daily, the National Herald, supported by the Foreign Office and formerly located in Hankow. Its two linotypes are now out of commission, and it is printed from hand-set type in a print shop tunneled into the rocky peninsula on which Chungking is located. Thus it serves as protection in case of enemy bombs.

The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, formerly an American daily in Shanghai and already publishing a weekly edition in New York, may issue a weekly in Chungking from the Herald press. At present there is no foreign-owned paper here with the exception of various mimeographed publications.

A survey of the China Information Committee reveals that Chinese reader preference at present is for magazines and pamphlets rather than books, because of the unavoidably high cost, largely due to paper shortage. The National Herald charges two subscription rates based on whether one wants good paper or poor paper at $200 Chinese currency or $120 per month, respectively. Magazines are priced at $20 to $30, or at official exchange the equivalent of $1 American to $1.50.

Variety of Publications

Most popular are the official Kuomintang organ, Central Weekly, and a Chinese version of the Reader's Digest called Time. Intellectuals are interested in a recent revival of two former Shanghai publications the Far Eastern Miscellany of the Commercial Press and the New China Monthly of the Chung Hwa Book Company, two of the largest publishers in the country.

A group of professors in Kunming offer a fortnightly magazine called the Contemporary Review.

Similarly there has been a revival of Thought and Age under a well-known Chinese historian. Of wide appeal is the Middle School Students Monthly which formerly was issued in Shanghai and which has now come out again in Kweilin. It contains basic knowledge in many branches of study and is used not only by middle school students but also by those in colleges, by teachers and by a general public whose curiosity about the world has been sharpened at the very time when means of satisfying it have been diminished.

Typical of the public interest in a wide variety of questions has been the discussion stirred up when the newspaper Ta Kung, Pao, known as the Manchester Guardian of China, published a series of articles on the question of where China's Capital should be when the war ends. China has had many capitals in the course of its many centuries of history so the Chinese public looks on such a problem in a unique light.

It appears certain the Government will actually return to Nanking when it can, but with recovery of North China and especially of Manchuria there seem to be possibilities that Peiping might again be selected as Capital although during the years immediately following the organization of the National Government in 1927 Peiping's physical charm and equally colorful history were outweighed by the atmosphere of warlordism and corruption which hung over its later period. All subjects of this sort create so much attention on the part of the reading public that the daily papers have been increasingly inclined to print magazine type articles and to reprint political, military and other discussions from foreign periodicals.

Postwar Reconstruction

Economic studies draw much attention especially as there has recently been much talk of postwar reconstruction and the possibility of interesting foreign capital in the development of the new China. Leading economists and Government officials contribute to the large Economic Reconstruction Quarterly which has devoted special numbers to the possible utilization of foreign capital, and plans for national reconstruction and industrialization of the country. Dr. Wu Ching Chao, who is senior secretary of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and at present in Washington studying postwar economic reconstruction, is editor of the New Economics.

Books popular abroad, both fiction and nonfiction, are promptly reprinted in China and often they appear simultaneously in several translations. There are two translations of Wendell Willkie's "One World" and one of these was wholly subscribed before publication. "Mission to Moscow" by Joseph Davies was also issued in two translations, one of which went into a third edition within two months. John Gunther's "Inside" books have all been popular in China, the biographies of important international figures such as President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill always sell well.

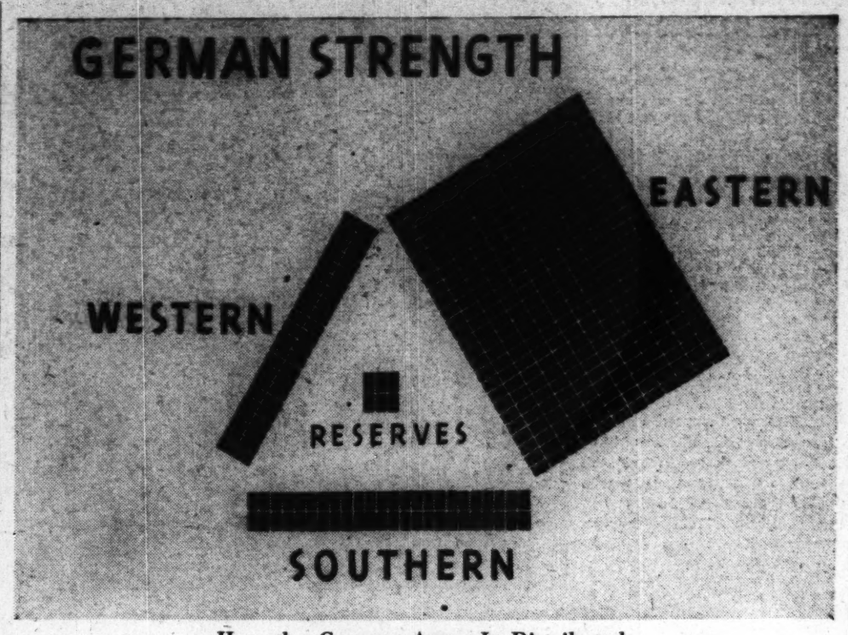
Foreign fiction is popular in translation, especially when as in the case of Ernest Hemingway the author has visited China. Mr. Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" was widely sold both in Chungking and in other cities. John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath" and "The Moon Is Down" were both well received, and the latter appeared in six or seven simultaneous translations.

Nazis Order Prague To House Workers

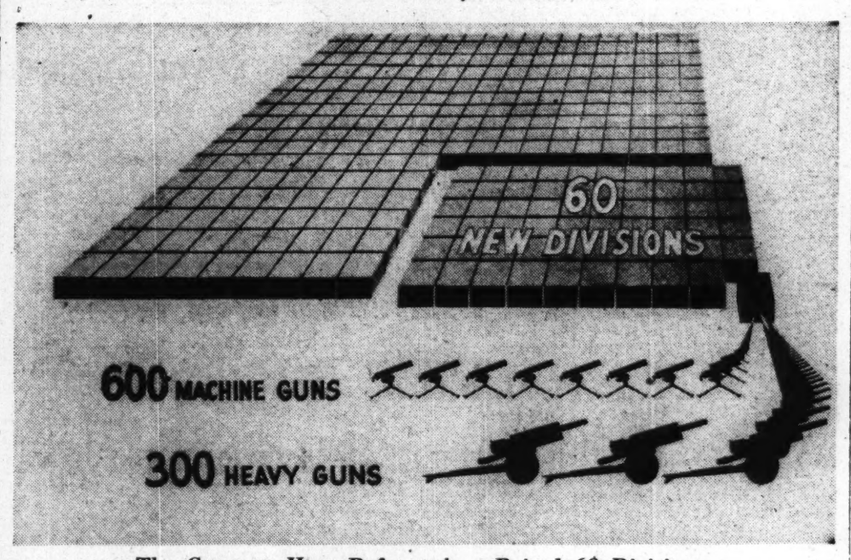
LONDON, Oct. 9 (ONA)—An influx of workers from the provinces and abroad has caused an acute housing shortage in Prague, and the managers of industrial plants have been ordered by the German authorities to provide accommodations, Czechoslovak circles have reported here.

A decree issued in Prague specifies further that plant managers must care for workers even when there is no work for them, supervise their movements and report to the authorities on their activities.

The measure is considered a further indication of the increasing concentration by the Germans of war industries in the Protectorate, which apparently has not yet been influenced by the fact that the whole of industrial Czechoslovakia is already in the range of United Nations bombers from the south and is likely to be even nearer to the battlefield.



How the German Army Is Distributed



The Germans Have Reformed or Raised 60 Divisions

Nazi Military, Industrial, and Labor Strength

The charts above were among those used by Maj. Gen. George V. Strong at a recent conference to illustrate the strength of the German Army.

Food Centers Aid Destitute in Calcutta

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9—The prevalence of famine in many areas of Bengal Province recently has become much more evident in Calcutta, although not to the extent of changing the general impression of a busy and generally prosperous city.

Considering that the total of Calcutta's destitute is roughly estimated at 90,000, the number of beggars seems comparatively small. Most victims of the famine are landless farm laborers, odd-job coolies, and peasants from rural areas who are not used to appealing for charity, and are too weak for long marches to the city, even to beg.

A young Indian student volunteer at one of the relief centers I visited complained bitterly about the lack of fundamental means for feeding the people who come to them. Lack of personnel prevents a modern standard of cleanliness. The only food available is half a pound of rice daily a person. Even children are getting only a small quantity of milk water, containing about 10 per cent actual milk.

Rotary Club Kitchen

The most outstanding work I saw was a free kitchen from Calcutta's Rotary Club run by an Indian barrister. Under the trees in a big square of one of the city's residential quarters, more than 1,000 destitutes grouped in a dozen "wheels" squatted on the lawn awaiting the moment when volunteer workers would start ladling 2½ pounds of nourishing lentil—onion and vegetable gruel—into everybody's eating pots. At the same time, every child was getting a full cup of good milk, provided by the American Red Cross.

There was no rush and no scramble, although it had been twenty-four hours since the last meal.

Feeding takes place every noon, when they gather from their pathetic temporary homes on Calcutta's pavements. Rotarians know well this is no solution to the fundamental problem even for the limited numbers they are able to serve. But mere comparison of the appearance of these fortunates with the destitution of others shows clearly how much one regular daily meal helps. Rotarian wards, especially the children, put on some weight, are livelier, and frequently have some expression of hope and cheer on their faces.

Prejudices Overcome

All communal and cast prejudices are overcome. Moslems, Hindus, and various castes distribute food in unity on one side, eating together on the other, which is equally exceptional. "The disappearance of our communal differences, at least in this small spot, is itself a worth-while result of our work," said one former volunteer. Meanwhile, the seriousness of the province-wide food crisis is not denied in any quarter. Most are hoping for a salutary effect from exceptionaly good rice crops, which will be harvested in December, at least in all areas where the famine did not force farmers to eat a good part of the seed grain.

Others warn that a good crop, and even wheat imports from abroad, may not help decisively unless fair and honest distribution is assured, hoarding checked, and inflation controlled. "However, the fundamental problem is that the population has increased at a rate of about 1 per cent annually since early in the century, while agricultural acreage production methods have remained the same. Rural reforms which require farsighted planning and efficient execution over a long period are what really are required," stated a liberal British "old-timer" who knows Bengal well.

Australian Food On Way to India

Recorded by CBS

London, Oct. 9

Ships carrying food supplies "are already on their way to India, and further steps to relieve the food situation in India are promised in statements made in Australia and India today," the British Radio reported.

"Prime Minister John Curtin in a letter to the Lord Mayor of Bengal said that additional supplies of wheat for Bengal were being arranged, subject to available shipping, and that Australia will send any other food supplies, as requested," continued the radiocast.

Strong Says Nazi Army More Powerful Than in '39

Assistant Chief of Staff declares Luftwaffe is larger than at start of war and German food ration is better; Japan, he says, has huge reserves of untouched manpower and its air power is improving.

A "War Report" of major importance, compiled from the edited minutes of the confidential War Department conference of industry, labor, and newspaper leaders in Washington, on Sept. 27-28, 1943, has just been released for publication. Included in this volume is the following significant information, given in indirect quotation, on the "Strength of the Axis" from the address of the Assistant Chief of the United States Army Intelligence.

From the address of Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff G-2

The German Army has nearly three times as many combat divisions in the field today as there were when the attack on Poland began four years ago.

The Germans raised and equipped armored motorized, and infantry divisions to replace each of the 20 divisions lost at Stalingrad last winter. The German Luftwaffe is larger now than it was in 1939, despite heavy losses inflicted upon it by the Allied air forces.

The number of workers employed in war industries in Nazi-dominated territories has risen from 23,000,000 at the start of the war to a present total of 35,000,000 and the weapons they are making are in some cases better than any which the United Nations have.

One of their new weapons, a rocket gun, weighs less than 1,800 pounds; yet it has a fire power equal to six heavy field howitzers weighing nine tons apiece. You have read of their 60-ton Tiger tanks in North Africa. There are now appearing in increasing numbers on the Italian mainland and on the Russian front. There are also a number of heavy new self-propelled guns which have been identified both on the Russian front and on guard over the defenses of Hitler's European fortress.

Food Ration High

Even with the loss of Italian aid, Germany's position has been only slightly weakened. The German food ration is higher in calory content than at the outbreak of the war, and there is nothing in the German economic picture to justify confidence in the immediate downfall of the Nazi structure.

"Germany does not, it is true, have as many divisions now as the United Nations. If all the resources of the United Nations are pooled, we have a definite advantage over Germany in the European theater. However, if it were not for the enormous sacrifices of our Russian Ally the odds would be roughly four or five to one against us. In addition, these odds are made more unfavorable by the vast network of fortifications which the Germans have prepared against Allied attacks.

No serious break in German morale is apparent as a result of the bombings from the air. Long casualty lists are certain to come as we reach the points at which the Germans are determined to make their stands. Even under the most favorable circumtsances our losses may well be so heavy that they will be felt in every town and every village in the United States.

Once the United Nations forces have reached the lines on which the Germans have determined to stand, the days of inexpensive victories will end. Further advances will be contested yard by yard and foot by foot, and by well-trained, veteran troops.

300 Trained Divisions

The Germans now have 300 well-trained divisions. This year alone the Germans have reformed and re-equipped, or raised more than 60 new divisions, each of which has approximately 600 machine guns and 300 heavier weapons.

Japanese manpower resources in and out of Japan proper are very great, the morale of both the armed forces and civilian population is excellent, and geographic factors gave its defensive position tremendous added strength.

The Solomons are only an outpost, more than 3,000 miles from the heart of the Empire. We have yet to reach any main Japanese line of resistance or any point at which they are apparently determined to hold at all costs. When we do, our casualties undoubtedly will mount, as they have mounted since we first reached the edge of Hitler's European fortress in Italy.

The Japanese still have come 2,000,000 men of military age who have not yet been called to the colors because they have not been needed and they have nearly as many more in the 17-20 age group who are not now subject to the draft.

Air Power Increases

In the air, Japanese strength is also on the upgrade. The enemy has not only replaced the planes lost in combat, but both numerically and in quality of planes the Jap Air Force is improving. Moreover, the pilots' training program has been stepped up to keep pace with the accelerated production schedule.

The Japanese are in a strong position today, and their power in many respects is steadily increasing. The longer we leave them in virtual control of East Asia, the more difficult the eventual struggle will be.

The main advantage we have is our ability to produce the weapons of war. If through our unwillingness to face the facts, we give up this advantage, we may find our opportunity for victory has escaped us permanently. To insure the accomplishment of our war mission—the defeat of Germany and Japan—demands the wholehearted, single-minded effort, not only of every man, woman and child in the country, but also every bit of productive power, inventive genius and executive ability we possess.

'Pen' Friendships Maintained By Anglo-Soviet Alliance

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Young people in Russia collect stamps, play football, read British and American books, enjoy skiing, have school societies and are intensely interested in films and theatrical productions. British schoolboys and girls are learning about the life and interests of Russian youth through mail-bag correspondence sponsored here by the Anglo-Soviet Youth Friendship Alliance which has headquarters in London and Moscow.

"Some American films I have seen and enjoyed here," writes a Russian schoolgirl from Tatarsk in Siberia, "are 'A Hundred Men and a Girl,' 'Katerina,' and 'Song of Love.' I am very fond of reading. I like Charles Dickens very much and 'The Pickwick Papers' is one of my favorite books. I'll be waiting impatiently for a letter from you. I am eager to hear more about life in England." This extract is typical of the spirit of all the Russian letters.

Letters from British children are published in the Soviet Daily youth paper Komsomolskaya Pravda and the children's paper Pioneerskaya Pravda. Some are read over the radio.

Enthusiastic replies come in daily from young Russians. Their correspondence is translated into English by the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee in Moscow.

Tell Book Favorites

"I am very fond of historical novels and books of adventure," writes Leon Dukelsky, from Chistopol, in the Tartar Republic.

Shura Kiseleva says that her school near Moscow has a large library and all students read a lot.

Mark Twain and John Steinbeck are the favorite American authors of Stanislav Martsinovitch from Tashkent, Uzbek Republic.

Constantine Beloff from Kotelnich, Kirov, who is a goalkeeper at football and writes poetry which some of his friends say "is not bad" likes reading "more than anything else in the world."

Many of the Russians have had to leave their home towns and express their eagerness to return. Some, like Valya Kostina and three young friends, writing from Shadrinsk, a small town near the mouth of Iseti River, in Asia, have been evacuated from Moscow.

Faith in their country, as a land where youth is given a chance, is expressed often in these letters.

Nearly all the Soviet children mention with pride the work they are doing for the war effort. They tell stories of Russian "heroes." Like British children the Soviets help a great deal with the harvesting in summer vacations. Some Russians also work in defense factories. But they seem to have time for sports too.

Sports the Year Round

"We have a jolly time here summer and winter," writes Nine Pomoleva from Lake Baikal in Mongolia. "In winter we ski, and skate in our spare time. In summer we go gathering mushrooms and many different kinds of berries, cranberries, blackberries, red currants, raspberries, strawberries and others which grow wild in our woods, to say nothing of many other amusements."

The boys play football, and volleyball. Yuri Astafiev, who lives in Solikamsk in the Urals, writes, "The kids here are expert skiers, so we have lots of fun."

Keen interest in the drama is apparent in these letters. There are very many more children's theaters and cinemas for young folks than there are in Britain.

Soviet boys and girls are as keen as the British on philately. A great exchange of stamps goes on through these letters.

Schools, Colleges
Home Study

Education

Parents, Teachers
Students

A Saturday Page

The Children's Theater of the U.S.S.R. Reaches All Russia and Belongs to Youngsters

By Deana Levin

Formerly a teacher in Moscow, and author of the book, "Children in Soviet Russia"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A crowd of young children between the ages of seven and ten press up the wide staircase of the Central Theater for Children in Moscow. Here and there an adult walks with them, looking a giant, out of place in this throng. It is a performance of "The Golden Key" by Alexei Tolstoi. The staircase leads up to a huge foyer. There is still over half an hour before the performance begins and a young woman is playing the piano. A group of children quickly forms around her and joins in a familiar lilting song. It is followed by another, less well known, and she teaches them the words. The walls are covered with pictures, stories and poems about the plays in the repertoire of the theater. They have been sent in by the hundreds of children who visit the theater.

Beyond the foyer is the buffet, with low tables and chairs painted in gay colors. Huge and amusing frescoes cover the walls. In peace time one can gobble down an ice-cream at the stall shaped like a small ice cave, or get milk and cakes or biscuits from the counter and eat them at the tables—all at a very low cost.

Aunt Sonya Tells Them

The bells ring for the performance and the auditorium is full of a chattering mob. There is no one to keep order, but no one takes advantage of the fact—after all, it is "our own theater." Suddenly there is a hush as someone comes before the curtain. It is the theater's "cultural worker," the link between actor and school. She introduces herself as "Aunt Sonya" and explains what kind of play they are going to see. She invites them all to write to her what they think of the play, what other plays they would like to see, and she asks them for drawings or stories for the foyer wall newspaper.

Then the play begins and the audience sits entranced. When the villain almost captures the puppet hero they are almost on their feet with excitement when the puppet says "Shall I do what he asks," they all shout back "NO!" as with one voice. When he takes their advice they relax with a sigh of relief into their seats. They live the play.

In the intervals the children run about the corridors, slide down the banisters, eat in the buffet, play games in the foyer and feel quite at home. One little girl confided to me that she has seen this play acted many times and she herself acted in it at school. She knows most of it by heart.

And there is the same feeling about all the children's theaters—they belong to the audience.

Study Their Needs

Before a new play is put on, small representative groups of children from various schools are invited to come to the final rehearsals. After the rehearsals the actors come down from the stage and discuss the play with the children. Their opinions and criticisms are considered very seriously before the play is put into its final form. Parts which seem to most of these children to be merely boring will be cut out and interpretations of characters radically altered if necessary.

Playwrights spend part of their time visiting schools and children's clubs to find out what their audiences think. They discuss all sorts of questions with them connected with their own works and their presentation in the theater. The cultural worker is an important member of the theater staff. In addition to announcing plays before the curtain and talking to the children in between acts, he or she keeps in touch with the teachers and youth leaders and so gets a comprehensive view of the children's reactions.

The actors themselves are all adults, who are chosen by means of contests. Their job is doubly difficult in that they have to act the parts of children; and so well do they succeed that one forgets that they are anything else when they are on the stage. The scenery is made on a relatively larger scale to give the actor the appearance of being small in proportion.

Touring Companies

The children's theaters have enough actors as permanent staff to form touring companies who take it in turn to visit towns and villages. Many of these theaters have orchestras too, which perform in schools, clubs and hospitals. Small groups often act on the boulevards on rest days, or draw the children into acting games and charades. They have special musical and other plays for the blind and for children's convalescent homes.

All these theaters, and there are now several hundred, are heavily subsidized by the Commissariat of Education. Children buy their own tickets at the booking office for a few pence. Usually each form in the school elects its "cultural representative" whose job it is to find out what plays are on and keep the rest of the children informed, also to buy tickets for groups or individuals who want to go. There are theaters catering for various age groups and younger children are not sold tickets for plays for older children.

The aim of the children's theater in the Soviet Union is twofold—to educate and to amuse. Fairy tales and adventure stories for little ones, while plays of heroism, historical plays, those dealing with problems of adolescence or of children in other lands form the repertoire of the Theater of the Young Spectator, which caters for young people of thirteen to seventeen. This type of theater always includes suitable classical plays in its list, though mostly these can be seen in the adult theaters.

There are over a hundred different nationalities in the Soviet Union and the playwrights travel extensively among them in order to write plays which will give a correct picture of their lives and history.

S. C. R.

Fearless Gerda and the Ravens, in the Leningrad Children's Theater. The play is adapted from Hans Andersen's "Snow Queen."

Through the Editor's Window

The Art of Seeing

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"One cannot come round again to the beauty of a New England autumn without wishing that we might all take more time than we do for teaching our children to stop and look and listen.

No, I am not talking about crossing the tracks. I am speaking of a different kind of "safety"—the safety valve of slowing down, enriching one's experiences through building habits of being able to see the beautiful and the interesting which lie around us for the noting.

I know a wise mother who once in a while would let her little boy get up late at night, when she and Daddy were going to bed,—to see the stars! Wrapped in a down comfort he would sit with them at the open casement in the dark, looking up in wonder at the jeweled heavens while they all pointed to favorites and identified constellations. Some little children have never seen the stars when it is really dark, when the planets burn in the sky, the Milky Way is a misty arch overhead, and the Big Dipper is easy enough for even a five-year old to recognize.

Happily, some parents, too, will cease their housekeeping, reading their papers, or visiting with the neighbors long enough to say to Bobby that it is so beautiful we "ought to go look at it"— and out they all go to see the maple tree scarlet and gold, the oaks turning, the ground under the white birches a yellow carpet.

But in all this panoramic loveliness there are details to note—and children should be taught to see them. Collecting the most prettily marked leaves is a step. Noticing different weed seeds is another. Even the ubiquitous crabgrass, now alas! everywhere in seed, forms a beautiful pattern. Milkweed is fascinating to childhood and the design is worth their learning to admire. Berries on wild flowers, and on planted bushes are easily seen at this season. Do the children see them or are they passing them by?

A helpful book which came out about this time last year is "Out of Doors in Autumn" by C. J. Hylander, published at $1.50 by Macmillan (New York). It is one of a series covering the four seasons. You are taken out of doors with the wild flowers, grasses, weeds, at the autumn season. You know whether to look for them in moist low places or high dry ones. You are taught to see different owls, hawks, and other large birds that you pay less attention to in summer when more song birds are around. You are introduced to all sorts of winged seeds that fly about at this season, and to berries and fruits. There is a chapter on the way some plant life prepares for winter, and one on animals. The latter is, of course, about woodchucks, gophers, chipmunks, and also includes a bit about insects and reptiles, these last two really treated at length in another book of the series.

We are too likely to think that a glance about us, a comment on the beautiful days, is proof that we are seeing. Perhaps we are, but it does not necessarily follow that our children are. Most of them need to be taught how to look, and to do this with them is one more means of uniting the modern family in a common interest that will benefit all.

Charles Woodbury and Elizabeth Perkins called it "The Art of Seeing"—and it is an art. It is an art worth cultivating—Mother, Dad, and the children together. Autumn is a lovely season in which to practice!

'I Love Being a Scout Leader'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Great Neck, L. I.

Last June at our closing court of awards I was given a little gold pin in the shape of the Roman numeral X. It signified that I had been a Girl Scout leader for ten years. It was hard for me to realize that it had been that long since I stood before my first troop hoping the bright eyes of the girls would not notice my knees knocking together. Now those girls—then twelve and thirteen year olds—are off at college, married or holding jobs. They still come to visit my Senior troop and we often laugh over the good times we've had together.

For the great discovery I've made about being a Girl Scout leader is that it's really fun—the kind of old-fashioned fun many modern women have never once in their lives experienced. I was a very ignorant leader to begin with. I had only helped my own daughter learn the semaphore code and had gone on bird walks with her when she was earning her Bird-finder's badge. But I've always been fascinated by adolescent girls and I'd rather go on a picnic in the woods than do anything else I know of!

Widening Road

So with this meager equipment I started on the road with my girls. It's a road that has widened, climbed up on the hilltop to look at Orion burning proudly bright, turned aside into leafy paths to discover an oriole's nest. There have been many fields of interest we have explored together, but I think the one that has given the deepest satisfaction to us all has been the discovery of nature's wonders.

We learned many songs—and it became our custom always to begin and end our meeting with a song. To go from this perplexing adult world with its baffling problems into a roomful of girls and to sing with them the "Wraggle Taggle Gypsies O!"—well, it's like a light shining in a darkened room! You are caught in the eddy of their enthusiasm, for you soon learn that when a group of girls is determined to do a thing—no matter how fantastically impossible it might seem to grown-ups—it gets done!

As the girls grew into their teens and still continued as Scouts, there was a natural desire for parties with boys. We asked the Sea Scout troop to our first Halloween dance, and what a lovely party that was! The decorations, costumes and eats were each the product of a special committee and pronounced perfect by our enthralled guests. We learned games to play, folk dances to sandwich in between social dances. We soon had a waiting list of girls, but kept our number down to twenty.

Then One Winter

One winter we worked for the dramatic appreciation badge. We saw amateur plays given in the high school, went to the movies prepared to discuss and criticize, and went together to see "Life With Father" in New York. The climax of the year was our own play produced before an audience of old ladies in a home for shutins. We made the costumes and scenery. At Christmas time we presented scenes from Dickens' Christmas Carol before a church group, borrowing a little sister for Tiny Tim.

We have had picnics on many a sparkling autumn Saturday, picnics when we learned how to start a fire with two matches, how to make corn chowder and how to remove all traces of our fire afterwards. We invited the mothers for afternoon tea—having made extra fancy cookies in our Scout house kitchen. We even gave a dinner party for fathers and mothers and after dinner led our puffing parents through the Virginia reel!

We made layettes for the Red Cross and new spring hats for ourselves. As one bewildered mother exclaimed, "What next will those girls do!"

When I look at my little X pin I think of all the fun the years have brought me keeping up with my troop, learning and doing things together. My advice to any woman who intends to sidestep a stuffy middle age, and who loves girls, is to step in and be a leader for some of the many girls who are waiting eagerly for you to come. All over the country girls are on waiting lists, girls who need the wholesome fun, the friendship that a Scout troop can bring them. If you want to have fun, just join them!

Ines Macaulay

At School in Portugal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At least 80 per cent of the population of Portugal is illiterate. This is in part due to the Government's policy that it is the function of the home to educate the child, and partly because a lack of funds prevents the building of many schools. Last year, however, the Government drafted a program to build four thousand "Little Red Schoolhouses" throughout the country.

A few weeks after the announcement of this program, however, the Government publicly noted that too many young people were attending the universities and obtaining higher education. It was said that Portugal needed more farmers and laborers and that there were too many lawyers, engineers and teachers. This, of course, caused a student strike at the Technical University. But after a few hours of mild rioting the government did reduce the number of students at the University by having tuition fees raised.

Students in Portugal wear long, black capes as a mark of distinction. The longer and more bedraggled the cape is, the more style it possesses. The lining of the cape is embroidered with flowers, short poems, and love notes, put there by sweethearts.

Colored ribbons, representing different courses of study, are tied to brief cases. Yellow is for medicine, red for law, blue for letters, etc. Upon graduation, the boys burn their ribbons in a public bonfire.

Portuguese students are not as active politically as the students of most other countries. "Of course, Salazar is a dictator," a student told me. "But up until the time of the Spanish Civil War there was a lot of freedom of discussion among the students. Now, however, the man sitting next to you in a cafe might be a police spy. So we keep quiet."

The middle and upper classes do not send their children to the state primary schools, which are free, but send them to schools in Lisbon that are operated by the British, French, and German Governments.

The German school is by far the most popular if only because it is cheaper. The German school, more than any of the others, runs dances and motion picture parties for the parents at regular intervals. These are quite social affairs. The Germans seem to seek to rival the British School with exhibits and parties, invariably arranging larger and better affairs than the British Government. For example, in the case of the Architectural Exhibit of the British Institute, few people attended the rather small, modestly constructed show. A month later, however, the Germans sent to Lisbon truckloads of equipment for the construction of a German Architectural show, which thousands of people attended.

3,000 More Students Reach Free China

Three thousand Chinese students, traveling over 1,000 miles to escape from Japanese-occupied areas, have arrived in Free China since the beginning of the year bringing the total number of students evacuated from Japanese-held territory to 30,000, the Chungking Radio reported recently.

The English-language broadcast, beamed to North America and reported by United States Government monitors, quoted a spokesman for the Relief Committee for Students from Occupied Areas as saying that the students had to go through some of the "most difficult terrain in the country" and that "receiving stations" set up along the way by the Ministry of Education had aided them on their trek.

About one-fourth of the students are women, according to the broadcast, which said that most of them intend to continue their education in Free China, where they will be assigned to different educational institutions and supported "almost entirely" with funds provided by the Ministry of Education.

Demobilization Plan Drafted By British Conservatives

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—A plan to demobilize the British armed forces on a points system, taking count of a serviceman's age, length of service, time spent overseas, promotion earned, whether married or single, and number of children is recommended by a Conservative Party subcommittee in a report published here.

Further points would be allocated where employment is readily available, or where education has been interrupted, or if a one-man business has been interrupted. Highest points would obtain earliest releases.

Points would be subtracted according to the desirability of keeping a man or woman in the services. The Conservative subcommittee claims that the scheme makes possible a review of every man's circumstances and would acquaint him with the methods by which his retention or release has been decided.

Whatever else the report may achieve it has fired the imagination of cartoonists who are depicting such scenes as a British Tommy shepherding a German prisoner while another Tommy standing by calls out, "Take care of him mate, he'll earn you a demob point."

Another cartoon shows a woman shopper complaining to a friend, "Shopping was difficult enough before, but now one has to save points so as to get one's husband out of the Army quickly after the war; it's a nightmare."

Old Rules Barred

It is admitted in the report that the scheme may not be so applicable for the demobilization of women. But a modified form is not ruled out.

Old rules of thumb such as "first in, first out," or priority for special age groups and classes, won't meet the needs of demobilization from total war, the Conservative committee contends.

It is admitted that older men with family responsibilities have a claim for early release. But against this, the Committee sets the question of future population. It says: "It would be unwise to leave overseas a number of young potential parents who have been overseas for several years with no opportunity for marrying."

Comparison of Points

While the Committee makes no attempt to specify the number of points under the various qualification headings, it is assumed here today that youths are likely on the whole to get a higher rate of points than older servicemen.

In some quarters here the scheme is thought to be too complicated. Difficulties are stressed of trying to fix the points value of a one-man business owner with four children as against a youth who might have owned his own business by now if the war hadn't condemned him to four or more years of soldiering.

There are other problems, such as how much priority should be given to men needed for the speediest possible restoration of Britain's war-disrupted export trade. It is also warned that the Army and the Labor Ministry Departments won't have requisite up-to-date details of serving folks' qualifications unless files are speedily overhauled and expanded.

It is suggested that civilian demobilization should be based on "a logical plan for creating a well-balanced community."

The Conservative report admits that armed forces may have to be kept above the prewar level for a long time into the peace. Permanent forces, it is suggested, should be mainly volunteers, but conscription should also be retained to release those who have seen service and wish to be released.

Wide Fields Covered

The Government is advised to bring pay and conditions of postwar fighting services up to the level of competition with industry and other professions.

The Conservative Committee accepts the inevitability of continuing a measure of control over the life and trade of Britain after the war and therefore sees little chance of wholesale demobilization of wartime civil service. But the Committee advocates relief from many unnecessary restrictions, together with a thinning out of bureaucratic officials.

Whatever may be the outcome of the Conservative report on demobilization it is seen as serving one important purpose, namely, in bringing the vital and complex subject into open debate for the huge British armies and navies and air forces now serving throughout the world and who are feeling increasing concern as to how they are going to fare in the great demobilization upheaval.

As the Daily Express says: "Our men must be supported constantly by the knowledge that the fairest possible schemes will be devised for their return to civilian life which their courage and their sacrifice alone can restore to the warring world."

Military Money's Use Is Challenged As Army Cash Without Congress Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Issuance of Allied military money in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy was challenged yesterday by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri as "additional appropriations for the Army without any action by Congress."

Senator Clark, questioning the legality of using currency that bears no promise or repayment, told this writer:

"The best construction that can be put on it "is that it is an additional appropriation for the Army without any action by Congress."

He said it apepared the Army was using the cash to buy supplies and that natives were accepting it readily.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, one of five members who made an inspection tour of war zones, sounded a warning note about the currency in a Senate speech earlier in the week. He said he hoped it bore no promises of future payment that could not be fulfilled by the United States. This provoked sharp questioning of Treasury Secretary, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., when he outlined a proposal for the establishment of an international bank for postwar stabilization of the world's currencies.

Mr. Morgenthau was quoted as saying that neither the United States nor Britain committed themselves to any obligation to pay on the notes, but Senators immediately raised the point of the moral obligations.

Senator Lodge brought back one of the notes. They bear the denomination, such as "500 lire," and the designation "Allied Military Currency." On the reverse side is a summarization of the Four Freedoms.

Judge Ortiz to Leave for Washington

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 9 — Judge Fernando Ortiz of Paraguay who has been in Boston for the past nine months, studying Federal and state tax laws at Harvard University, left recently for Washington where he will serve as legal attaché of the Paraguayan Embassy.

After familiarizing himself with the theory of his subject through his study at Harvard, Judge Ortiz spent some time at the Internal Revenue Office in Boston, observing firsthand the operation of the income-tax system in the United States. Following a year's service at the Embassy in Washington, he expects to return to his country to frame and help put into operation an income-tax law similar to that of the United States. At present, all Paraguayan law is based on Code Napoleon.

Accustomed to the surprise expressed by North Americans that so young a man should have served on the bench, Judge Ortiz explains that judges are required to be young in Paraguay because it is desired that they be progressive and cognizant of the rapid changes of modern life and of the interpretation o fthe law demanded in the light of these.

Part of his legal studies were carried on at the University of Montevideo, Uruguay, under the provisions of a treaty between Uruguay and Paraguay, which provides for the exchange of students desiring to attend their national universities, as though they were all citizens of one country.

Bioff Tells of Toll From Film Firms

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—William Bioff, a dominating figure in a movie and theater workers' union before he was convicted for extortions, testified Oct. 7 that on his threat to "close every theater in the country," five major film companies each agreed to pay $50,000 annually to his union.

Convicted with George E. Browne, former President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (American Federation of Labor), Mr. Bioff, appearing as a prosecution witness, continued the testimony against eight men charged with extorting more than $1,000,000 from the motion-picture industry and labor in violation of the Federal Anti-racketeering Act.

He said the five major companies agreed to pay $50,000 annually, and that two minor companies agreed to pay $25,000 each. He and Mr. Browne, he said, split one third of the money, and two thirds went to Paul Ricca (Delucia), one of the eight defendants and described by the prosecution as the leader of the Chicago ring which dominated the union.

Georgia Officers Guilty Of Beating a Negro

ALBANY, Ga., Oct. 9 (AP)—A rural county sheriff, his special deputy and a former policeman received sentences of three years' imprisonment and fines of $1,000 each after a Federal Jury convicted them on charges of violating civil liberties statutes in the fatal beating of a Negro prisoner.

Indictment of the three followed the passing Jan. 30 of Robert Hall, Newton garage worker, arrested on a charge of stealing an automobile tire. Judge Bascom Deaver sentenced each of the defendants to one year and a $1,000 fine on the count charging deprivation of civil rights, and two years' imprisonment on a conspiracy count. Defense attorneys planned an appeal.

Woman's 'A' to Set Key

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9 (AP)—A woman will set the key for the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra this season. Lois Wann has been engaged as first oboist, the only woman in any major American symphony orchestra to hold that important musical position. Orchestras tune to the "A" of the oboe.

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Lindell Made Big Jump With Yankees —Sarazen, Wood Wasting Their Time

Fielder One of Game's Best Success Stories

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When you piece the facts together, Johnny Lindell makes one of the most unusual World Series stories in the history of baseball.

A year ago, as the Yankees lost four out of five to the Cardinals in the big classic, Lindell was an obscure third-string pitcher. A majority of the fans and critics had forgotten he was in a New York uniform soon after the opening game was under way.

But during 1943, Manager Joe McCarthy visioned in Lindell a great hitter and outfielder, and the change was made. Consequently, when the Yankees and Cardinals met again last Tuesday, Johnny was in center field.

Big Jump

From reserve pitcher to starting center fielder in 12 months—if that isn't a World Series record, it is close enough to suit most of us.

Lindell waited until the eighth inning of the third game—he did not play in the second against right-hander Mort Cooper—for his initial series hit, yet he turned it into the most vital play of the classic to date. That was the play, of course, where he threw a block at Whitey Kurowski in the third game at Yankee Stadium on Thursday, sparking the five-run Yankee rally which gave the American Leaguers a 2-1 edge in the series.

It is also noticeable that Lindell has played in both Yankee triumphs, but not the lone Yankee defeat. This should be a good hunch for Joe McCarthy, who now will probably keep Johnny in there right through the St. Louis games.

Weak Link

Before the series began, critics called center field the weak link in the Yankee machine, chiefly because Lindell played there. After a great spring start, he had fallen to a mediocre pace. In fact, if Roy Weatherly had not been injured, John might not have played in those two New York games this week. However, he is in there now, which is the important thing to the Yankees and their rooters.

Johnny's case is, it is interesting to note, that of a man with somewhat limited ability making full use of his resources. He was not able to hit often enough and hard enough to get home with a Yankee run earlier, but he was a big, strong man, close to 200 pounds, and he used this weight to advantage to force Kurowski's error.

At the beginning of the season this reporter drew flattering word pictures of big Lindell. Well, so did a lot of other writers. To date he has disappointed us as a hitter. But give him time. No man with his strength and speed can go along at a mediocre pace indefinitely.

Cards at Home

Playing at home is supposed to give a ball club the edge. Therefore, despite that 2-1 Yankee margin, the Cardinals have a real good chance to come back and defend their world championship, won just 12 months ago. When the series scene shifts to Sportsman's Park tomorrow, it will remain there until finished. If the Redbirds can come back tomorrow and even the classic, it probably will go the full seven games.

This has not, to date, been a particularly thrilling series, nor has it been well played. The second contest, which Mort Cooper won, was the best of the trio at New York. But sloppy defensive play was a decisive factor in the other two. There were several errors, too, which did not appear in the box scores.

During a period when the standard of almost everything else has dropped, you probably have to expect the same of a World Series. These Yankees and Cardinals simply are not on a par with past classic participants, so it follows that they cannot produce a brand of ball equal to other Octobers. There can be no doubt, however, that they are evenly matched.

Eli, Crimson Contest Now Is Unlikely

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—When Harvard let down the bars for a football game with Boston College, it just about wiped out hopes for a Yale-Harvard war bond game this fall. . . . Yale was holding open Nov. 20 for such a game with the idea that a couple more good games by the Crimson "informals"—coupled with the Elis' terrible showing—might make Harvard change its mind about not playing this year, but Harvard put B. C. in that date. . . . Ruby Hunter, described by the WMCA press department as "an attractive blonde," will act as spotter for the broadcasts of Columbia football games this fall. . . . That reverses the usual procedure of trying to spot an attractive blonde at the game. . . . Harry Balogh has retired as Madison Square Garden announcer.

* * *

A local baseball scribe, seeing a lineup of his colleagues in the cool recess of the Cardinals' dugout before Thursday's World Series game while the athletes were sweating through practice, stuck his head inside and asked: "Are these the fellows that the Yanks have to be afraid of?" . . . One of the more critical members of the profession eyed him coldly and replied: "Sometimes."

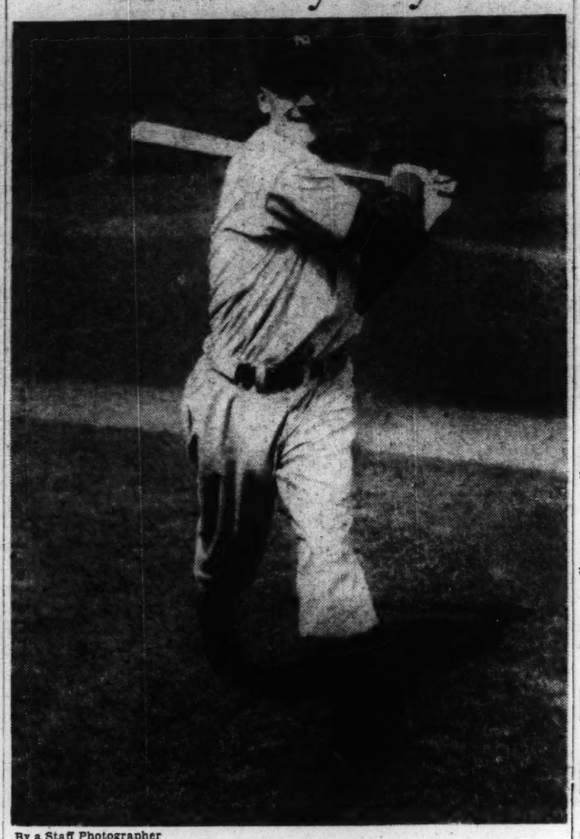
* * *

Leo Houck, who coaches the Penn State boxing team, polled the highest vote among the Democratic aspirants for a post on the Lancaster County Board of County Commissioners in the recent primary election . . . Bob Gantt has scored 17 points for Duke this fall without ever being officially in the game. With an injured right hand, Gantt can't play regularly, but turns up after every touchdown to boot the extra point . . . Luis Rodriguez Olmo, Puerto Rico's gift to the Dodgers, is due for a big welcome when he gets home to Caguas. Citizens of his native town are planning a huge celebration, featured by a baseball game. Olmo will toss out the first ball—without even borrowing Judge Landis' hat for the occasion . . . At the next meeting of the Notre Dame Club of New York, A. Jordanoff will talk about "Visual Training and Its Application to Postwar World Construction." . . . We suppose that means how to spot a good high school halfback and what to do about it when you see him.

* * *

Halfback Gil Purucker of the Camp Lejeune, N. C., Marine team played villain roles last year on a Los Angeles radio program . . . And a lot of halfbacks have earned that reputation without ever playing the roles . . . Although they won't get into a game for nearly a month, officers on the Iowa Pre-Flight football team have their orders from Coach Don Faurot to take light workouts every day . . . Art Nehf, Jr., son of the old Giant pitcher, was a member of Maj. Joe Foss's famous squadron of Marine fliers which downed 72 Jap planes in nine weeks over Guadalcanal . . . Nehf still is flying in the Pacific area.

Yankee Key Player



By a Staff Photographer

Johnny Lindell, Yankees

A third-string pitcher a year ago when the Yankees met the Cardinals in the World Series, Lindell today is one of Joe McCarthy's regular outfielders. Billy Southworth, the St. Louis manager, calls John's crashing into Whitey Kurowski at third base the turning point of New York's third-game victory in the current series.

Left-Handed Mound Duel In Prospect at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Mound City, all prettied up for the traveling World Series troupe, had a hot quiz program going today over whether tomorrow's fourth game of the big show would present an old left-handed number that hasn't been seen in six years or a return engagement of Spud Chandler's chucking talent.

Not since 1937, when Lefty Gomez and Cliff Melton were working, have two southpaws hooked up in the same World Series game. Now with all signs—including the numbers on the Sportsman's Park cash registers—pointing to a sellout of more than 34,000 for the Sunday scuffle, the old act may be revived, unless Joe McCarthy is only kidding about pitching Lefty Marius Russo for the New York Yankees against the Cardinals' Max Lanier.

Lanier Ready

Down two games to one and faced with what amounts to a win or else, Manager Billy Southworth is definitely going with Lanier, the chunky curver who dropped a close opening game decision to Chandler because of some haunting hocus-pocus afield.

On the other hand, Marse Joe McCarthy obviously isn't sure just what he's going to do. He points to Russo, but says he can change his mind if he wants to. And the boys and girls were just about split even on whether Joe would change. A lot of the smarties insisted that with this big one giving him a chance to gallop out to a spot where he'd need only one more game to clinch the series, Joe is just playing with the Russo deal and will lead with his ace, Chandler, in spite of Russo's four-hitter against the Dodgers in the 1941 set.

Taking the other side were the experts who admit Chandler's just about the best elbower in the business, but needs the extra day's rest he'd get if he waited until Monday.

Wednesday Open

However, if the series should go seven games, Chandler might have to strut his stuff twice more, and the only way he could do that would be to work tomorrow, in order to be ready for a possible fire alarm Thursday, when the seventh scramble would be played. If the series has to go the full route, Wednesday will be open to permit the Cards to peddle tickets.

After a 24-hour ride the touring troupe of players, their wives, writers and the usual collection of baseball brains and brawn that takes in the series, reached St. Louis last evening, two hours overdue. And they found the village sizzling and stewing over the series. The local cheering and chowder society was still all excited over the Cards' chances, despite the Yanks' five-run eighth inning Thursday which knocked the roof in on Alpha Brazle and got the American League champs off what looked like a one-way street to defeat.

One Regret

Incidentally, Whitey Kurowski, the Cards' third sacker, and Johnny Lindell, the Yanks' fly-chaser, came out of that frame with a pair of sore heads, and Johnny had a chipped tooth to boot. They collided head-on at third like a couple of depth charges bouncing onto a submarine, and they hit so hard Kurowski dropped the ball, allowing Lindell to make the bag safely in what was the turning point of the game.

Sam Breadon, the Card's prexy, has only one regret. This is that Sportsman's Park doesn't have all those 70,000 seats Yankee Stadium does. Because, if he had 'em, Prexy Sam figures he could sell every one without mussing his hair—that's how hot the folks hereabouts are over getting to-morrow's game.

The reserved seats are all gone and 6,600 bleacher and pavilion pews will be put on the counter, first come first served, tomorrow. There'll be some standing room space sold, too, all of which will probably make for a turnout a little larger than the 34,385 who saw last year's opener in St. Louis.

Chicago Hawks Begin Training

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct. 9

The Chicago Black Hawks, with 10 veterans and eight Canadian amateurs on their roster, left for training camp in Minneapolis last night to prepare for the opening of the National League hockey season.

Manager Paul Thompson predicted a wide-open race for the league championship, with teams displaying a more open type of play.

Chess

By Edgar W. Allen

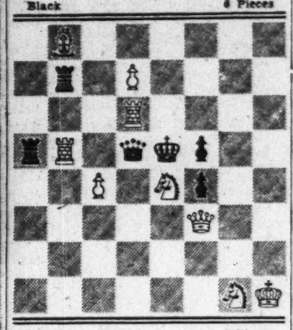
Oct. 9, 1943

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2608

By Edward L. Deiss, Covington, Ky.

Black 6 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

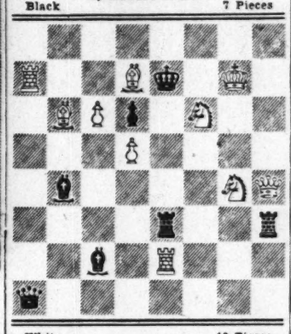
White to play and mate in two

Contributed to the Composing Tourney

Problem No. 2609

By Edward L. Deiss

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

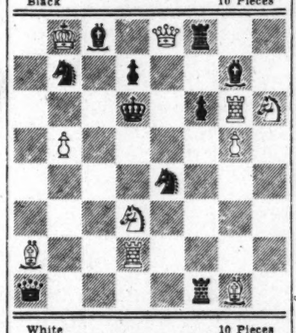
White to play and mate in two

Contributed to the Composing Tourney

Problem No. 2610

By Edward L. Deiss

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

(Cincinnati Enquirer, May, 1938)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2605. P-K4

No. 2606. Q-Kt3

No. 2607. 1. B-Kt4 threat
2. B-Q3ch
1. ... QRPxB
2. Q-K!
1. ... KRPxB
2. RxPch
1. ... B-Kt2
2. Kt-K6ch

Note. The composer of No. 2598 discovered a second solution by Q-B3ch, and contributed No. 2608 to eliminate the cook.

No. 2603. Dr. J. Miller Kenworthy, Philadelphia, Pa., points out solutions by Kt-Q7ch and Kt-R6ch.

Edward L. Deiss

Born in Covington, Ky., where he still lives, Edward L. Deiss is an illuminating engineer by profession, and a fisherman, bridge player, chess player and problem composer in his leisure hours. Being a native Kentuckian, he is fond of the thoroughbred horse. He never saw a chess problem until 1932, when he became interested in problem composition, through the medium of Dr. P. G. Keeney's world-famous chess column in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Since that time Deiss has composed about 300 chess problems, mostly two-movers, many of them stressing cross-checks and changed mates, although among his works are many three-movers of distinct merit. Problem No. 2610 above is his favorite composition. He is a member of the Cincinnati Chess Club, and it is to be hoped that this popular composer will continue to contribute original chess problems to the various chess periodicals for many years to come.

New England Championship

Anthony E. Santasiere, well-known chess master, demonstrated his chess ability by playing nine cheas, and finishing with a clean score of three victories in the preliminaries, and five in the final section. His games with Peter Magri and Ambrose Gring, both of Boston, are given below.

Irregular Opening

Santasiere White	Magri Black	Santasiere White	Magri Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	20 PxP	PxP
2 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	21 B-Kt5	B-B3
3 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	22 P-R4	B-K2
4 O-O	Kt-QB3	23 Kt-B3	Q-Q2
5 P-B4	Kt-B3	24 P-B4	KR-K
6 P-Q4	PxP	25 Q-B3	BxB
7 KtxP	O-O	26 RPxB	P-KB4
8 Kt-QB3	Kt-KR4	27 PxP ep	KtxP (B6)
9 Kt-B3	P-Q3	28 P-K5	Kt-Q4
10 P-K4	Kt-R4	29 KtxKt	PxKt
11 Q-Q3	B-K3	30 QxPch	K-Kt2
12 P-Kt3	R-B	31 KR-K	Q-B
13 Kt-Q4	Kt-QB3	32 P-K6	Q-B7ch
14 KtxKt	PxKt	33 R-Q2	Q-B6
15 B-K3	Q-Q2	34 Q-Kt7ch	K-R
16 QR-Q	B-R6	35 QR-K2	P-Q4
17 P-B5	BxB	36 P-K7	Resigns
18 KxB	Q-Kt2		
19 Kt-R4	QR-Q		

King's Indian Defense

Gring White	Santasiere Black	Gring White	Santasiere Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 KBxP	P-KR3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	15 P-KR3	P-K5
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	16 Kt-Q4	Kt-Kt4
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	17 B-K2	B-Q2
5 B-B4	O-O	18 O-O	QR-B
6 P-K3	P-B4	19 KR-Q	B-R5
7 B-K2	BPxP	20 R-K	Kt-Q6
8 KKtxP	Kt-B3	21 BxKt	PxB
9 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	22 R-Kt	RxP
10 R-QB	P-K4	23 Kt-Kt3	R-B7
11 B-Kt3	KtxKt	24 KR-Q	RxRP
12 PxKt	PxP	25 P-K4	R-Kt7
13 QxQ	RxQ	Resigns	

Columbus Wins

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 9 (AP)—Columbus of the American Association won its third straight Little World Series championship last night, defeating Syracuse of the International League, 4 to 2, to take the 1943 classic by a four-games-to-one margin. Elwyn (Preacher) Roe held the Chiefs to five hits and fanned 11.

Southworth a Major

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9 (AP)—Manager Billy Southworth of the St. Louis Cardinals arrived with his ball club last night from New York and disclosed his son, Billy, Jr., with the Air Corps in England, has been promoted to the rank of Major.

College Football Scores

Oct. 8

By the Associated Press

Colorado College 41, Denver 0.
Georgia 7, Wake Forest 0.
Central Michigan 7, Alma 0.
Northwest (Mo.) T. 25, Peru (Neb.) T 7.
Pittsburg (Kan.) T. 39, Washburn 0.
Drake 50, Western (Ill.) T. 0.
Kearns Field 4, Army Air Base (Salt Lake City) 0.
Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 19, Missouri Valley 0.

Mystery of a Missed Putt Has All Golfers Puzzled

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gene Sarazen and Craig Wood were wasting their time and golfing talents engaging in a controversy over the relative merits of the open or shut face style of swing. There have been so many great golfers in both methods of play it would appear to be entirely a matter of individual preference.

As for stating dogmatically that one type of swinger will continue good much longer than another, it carries my memories back to the days when Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare won her first national at White Sulphur Springs, Va., in 1922. One of the supposedly keen critics of that period wrote that while she did win the title, she could not hope to remain a consistent performer unless she got rid of "that quick turn of her left foot in her backswing pivot." So all she did was to win the national title five more times, still with the same individualistic left foot "fault."

Concerning Putts

Instead of a battle of words and ideas over the position of the clubhead at the finish of the backswing, Sarazen and Wood, as two of the greatest experts the game has produced, would be doing all golf addicts, good, bad or indifferent, a service by evolving a system whereby Tom, Dick and Harry might escape the frequently ignominious and sometimes competitively disastrous trait of missing short putts. Sarazen tried to introduce the curative, some years back, of greatly enlarging the cups, but that was only dodging the issue, not evolving a corrective.

What prompts the subject of missing short putts is the number of short ones missed and long ones holed in the recent four-ball tournament at Charles River and Wollaston, along with recollections of similar developments, over the years, in tournaments of major character, national championships and the like. It will be recalled that in the final of the Charles River affair, E. E. Ketcham missed a putt of less than four feet on the home green that meant the match, whereas both morning and afternoon, in the semi-finals and final, he holed long ones for deuces that squared both matches. He had a good excuse for missing the short one in the final, for it was so dark he could barely see the hole from a stride away.

Why Missed

In the Wollaston final, Ed Buonato missed a winning putt of under four feet on the second extra hole, whereupon the match was called on account of darkness and replayed a week later when, on the same second green, the match again extra holes, he dropped a 16-foot putt for a net deuce, to win the match, for he had a stroke handicap. Prior to that, in the same replay, he had missed three or four decidedly holeable ones. Joe Hoffman, one of the defeated opponents, as good a putter day in and day out as you'll see, missed four-footers at the sixth and twelfth, the one at the sixth not costly, because his partner was there, but that at the twelfth having a definite bearing on the outcome.

Why are so many short ones missed? There is a query which could start more arguments than ever could pertain to the open or shut-face controversy, because this matter of putting is a subject that would take in everybody, including those who haven't the slightest knowledge of what the difference is that Sarazen and Wood are at odds about, on this open or shut face proposition. You can find plenty of second, third and fourth-raters who secretly, or even outwardly, are convinced they could cope with the world's best golfers in putting.

One former champion avers that missing short putts generally is lack of concentration. That, in turn, might be caused by different factors, such as hurry, thinking of handshake before the ball is holed, carelessness in imagining such a putt couldn't be missed, etc. These are those unkind enough to say that "so and so choked up." There are those who lay short misses to a sudden tightening of the muscles.

The Stroke

The writer's opinion is that, more often than anything else, missing short putts is due to the fact that the distance being so short, the ball cannot be stroked with the same firmness that applies to longer distances. Harry Vardon was as good as anybody on long putts or chip shots, but notorious for missing tiny ones, due to a twitching of wrist muscles when the ball could not be firmly struck.

Perhaps Max Marston can tell us how he happened to miss a yard putt on the thirty-sixth green of the 1915 national amateur against Bob Gardner, who was enabled thereby to square the match, win at the 37th and go along to win the title. Byron Nelson might submit his ideas of how he missed one of less than two feet in the national P. G. A. of 1941 and lost the title final to Vic Ghezzi. Johnny Fischer can explain how he missed a 14-incher against Willie Turnesa at Oakmont in the national amateur of 1938, after which Turnesa beat him at the 20th and later won the title. Eddie Stimson can tell what was on his mind when he missed a tiny one at the second extra hole of the New England amateur final of 1926, losing to Frank Newton.

Why, I wonder, did the U. S. G. A. ever erase from its rules a paragraph that was there from 1914 at least through 1931, reading: "The Rules of Golf Committee recommend that players not concede putts to their opponents."

Orange Bowl Grid Game Carded For Miami on Jan. 1

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 9 (AP)—The colorful Orange Bowl football game will be played next Jan. 1.

The Orange Bowl Committee voted unanimously last night to schedule the post-season classic and grid-iron pageant, with tickets going on sale Nov. 1 in Dade County (Miami) only.

Only unforeseen government restrictions will change plans, A. A. Unger, committee President, said.

"We expect to select non-military teams for the 1944 Orange Bowl game," Unger stated. "About 20 colleges have teams made up of freshmen and 4-F's, among them Georgia, LSU, Holy Cross, West Virginia and Maryland.

"Those with the Navy's V-12 program, including Georgia Tech and Duke can make trips lasting no more than 48 hours, which rules them out at this time.

"We feel, however, that a game up to the Orange Bowl standard can be arranged, and are going ahead with plans."

The Miami classic becomes the third post-season game to be announced. Previously the Sugar Bowl and East-West games were definitely scheduled. Yet to be heard from are the Cotton and Rose Bowls.

Melbourne Tells of Keen Interest in Austus Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Latest word from Melbourne tells of the increasing interest in the Austus game of football, which was created so that the American servicemen and the Australians could meet on the football field. Without these or a similar set of rules, football competition between the players of these two friendly nations would have been impossible. The Australians had witnessed two games of American football and it had no appeal for them, while the Americans would not have been able to compete successfully against the Aussies in the Australian game because of their lack of kicking ability, the ball being advanced principally in that game by kicking.

However, so strong was the desire for the players of both countries to meet in competition, a suitable set of rules was evolved, a set so simple and yet so full of spectacular possibilities that it may prove to be the most interesting of all the football games. Also, the story of the inception of this game is the major international sports feature of the war to date. Had it happened in England, where there are so many American sports correspondents at present, the event would have been widely publicized in this country.

Smart Passing

So far, three games of Austus football have been played in Melbourne, the Americans winning the first and third. Those who read the first story about the new game in The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 25 will recall that the players are permitted to pass at all times except within 20 yards of their opponents' goal. Possibly this freedom to pass has enabled the Americans to give greater displays of forward passing than has ever been witnessed on any field in this country. The reason for this statement is that on certain plays the passer (or kicker) can take his time without being rushed by the opposing side. That is one of the reasons why in the three games played the Americans have thrown 28 goals out of 34 attempts, most of them from long distances. This shows the amazing accuracy of the passers, Private Bill Jost of New York throwing six goals in one game.

In the third game, the Americans were pitted against the leading Australian Service team, and won by a score of 75 points to 52, scoring 12 goals out of 15 attempts, while their opponents were only able by kicking to tally 6 goals out of 22 tries. The writer (who played the Australian game in Melbourne in one of the major leagues) is astounded at the quickness of the Americans in adapting themselves to the new rules, which are substantially the Australian game plus all forms of passing.

Playing time in the Austus game now is four quarters of 15 minutes each, and this means four 15-minute sessions of continuous action on a field not less than 180 yards long by 145 yards wide. There are no huddles, no timeouts, uncompleted passes are not called back, no consultations by officials, as the game is controlled by one umpire, and penalties are imposed by giving the ball to the offender's opponents at the point of the rule infringement.

Great Fun

Devised to display the best and most spectacular features of the Australian and American games, Austus is providing great fun for the players, pleasure for the spectators, and the international angle is helping to swell the gate receipts for the various charities for which the games have been played. Obviously in each game the Americans play they learn more of the tricks of the open and speedy Australian game, and then use them effectively against their experienced, friendly rivals.

Very interesting is the fact that the American team is composed of a new type of player from that which participated in the two games of American football in Melbourne. Now the emphasis is on the speedy, alert, resourceful player who is proficient in passing. Star of the team is its captain, Bill Jost, who has already thrown the American ball 72 yards in competition in Melbourne and has beaten all the great kickers of the Australian game in passing-versus-kicking contests.

Other Americans have become stars. Mayer has quickly mastered one of the most important positions in the game, that of goalkeeper. His judgment in playing against the opposing full-forward and his quickness in passing the ball down the field to a teammate (his passes covering great distances) has made him one of the key men on the team. Adamsczyk handles the ball brilliantly, and like the rest of the team excels in passing. While on the small side, Dennis Helixon has plenty of speed and is a talented player. Pat Rooney is another with a fine turn of speed and has been quick to learn the finer points of the game, while Kinkel is solid and smart.

One A Week

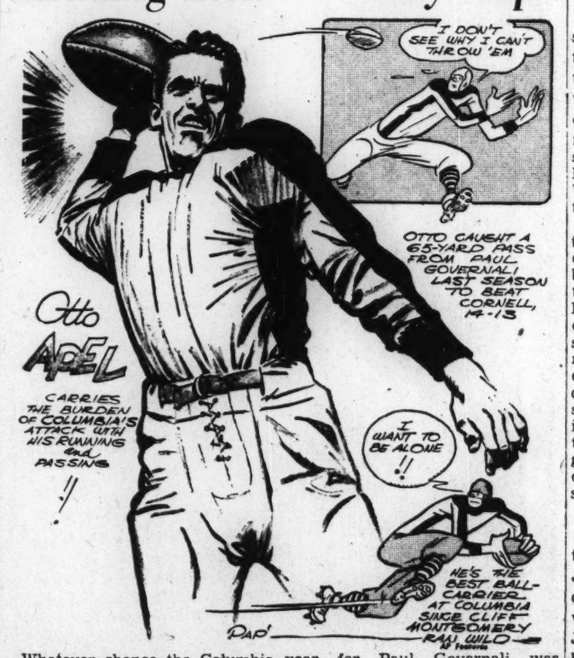
Ern Cowley (who devised the rules) writes that the American players love the game, can't play often enough and want a game each week. Numerous requests for the appearance of the American team have been received from various parts of the State of Victoria. Among the invitations accepted was one from the Australian Army Camp an Puckapunyal. In 1942 the American baseballers paid the camp a visit and played against the Aussie soldiers, and now the American footballers will meet the Aussies on the football field under Austus rules. The word Austus is a contraction of the names of the two countries—a cleverly coined word.

It may seem strange to be writing about football and baseball in Australia at the same time, but the major baseball games in Melbourne are played during the winter months with a waterproof ball. Sparked by the Australian-American battery of Pitcher Ross Straw and Catcher Bill Jose, the Melbourne team won the Victorian Baseball Association pennant from the highly favored U. S. Yankees. Straw, who is only 17 years old, has been helped immeasurably by Jose and his record for the competition is—innings pitched, 82; struck out, 97 of the 291 batters who faced him; gave 16 bases on balls; 8 runs were scored off of him on 27 hits and he won all of the 12 games he pitched. Leading batter for the Melbourne team was Ross's brother Lynn with an average of .376. This lad, who plays third base, is rated one of the smartest players in Australia and only made one error during the 12-games competition. Jose batted .280 and this with his clever work behind the plate was one of the main factors in the victory of the team.

wisely secured the services of Pitcher Anderson Bush (Kentucky) and two other Americans and will be hard to beat in the tests for the championship of the State of Victoria. **H. Archie Richardson**

The Yankees in most of their games displayed plenty of power at bat, scoring 123 runs to their opponents' 24. Third place St. Kilda

Leading Lion —By Pap'


I DON'T SEE WHY I CAN'T THROW 'EM
OTTO CAUGHT A 65-YARD PASS FROM PAUL GOVERNALI LAST SEASON TO BEAT CORNELL, 14-13
Otto APEL
CARRIES THE BURDEN OF COLUMBIA'S ATTACK WITH HIS RUNNING AND PASSING
I WANT TO BE ALONE !!
HE'S THE BEST BALL-CARRIER AT COLUMBIA SINCE CLIFF MONTGOMERY
PAP' RAGI WILD

Whatever chance the Columbia Lion has of roaring on the gridiron this fall rests on the throwing arm of Otto Apel, a former wingback now operating from the tailback slot. Hailed as the greatest Columbia ball carrier since the days of Cliff Montgomery, Apel has been working tirelessly to educate his right arm. Apel did no passing last year for Paul Governali was around to take care of that chore.

Apel comes from Portsmouth, Ohio, where football players are born and bred. He isn't as rugged as he might be. He stands six feet, one inch, but weighs only 168 pounds. He was on the receiving end of Governali's 35-yard pass on fourth down in the closing seconds of the 1942 Cornell game and galloped the remaining 30 yards for the deciding touchdown in Columbia's 14-13 triumph. It was a real circus catch and is rated one of the most spectacular in Columbia's history.

All through his football career Otto has been noted for his steadiness. At times his work bordered on the brilliant side, but for the most part he was overshadowed by the more spectacular Governali. This season, with Passin' Paul out of the picture Apel should have ample opportunity to bask in the spotlight.

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Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales (Est.)	200,000
Previous day's sales	558,790
1943 volume to date	231,192,781
1942 volume to date	82,137,126

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (1.15g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	19	19	19	
Air Reduction 1a	4	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Alaska Juneau	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	4	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅞
Allegheny pf $30 ww	21	31⅜	30½	31⅜	+ ⅜
Allegh Ludl 1.05g	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	151¾	151¾	151¾	— ¼
Allied Mills ½g	19	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
Allied Strs .60	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	7	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem ⅜g	3	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	2	80⅝	80⅛	80½	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½w	4	63	63	63	
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	1	37	37	37	— ¼
Am AgChem 1.20a	2	29¾	29⅝	29¾	
Am Cable & Rad	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy 4g	2	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ½
Am C&F pf 12½g	2	66½	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a) †	10	106½	106½	106½	— ¾
Am Cryn Sug ⅜g	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
Am Distilleries	6	34¼	33	34¼	+1
Am Encaus Tilling	11	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
Am European .15g	1	9	9	9	+ ½
Am & For Power	4	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
Am Internat ¼g	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Am & FP 2 pf	6	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
Am Ice	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½ †	20	46	46	46	+1
Am Locomotive	10	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
Am Loco pf 7	7	74½	74⅛	74½	— ¾
Am M & Fdy .60g	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Am Metal (1)	10	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
Am Metal pf 6 †	140	120	120	120	
Am Pow & Light	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Am P & L $6 pf	1	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	5	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	
Am Rad&StS .30g	8	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Am Rolling M .60g	9	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Am R M pf4½ †	20	65¾	65½	65½	— ½
Am Ship Bld 2g †	50	29	28	28	— ⅝
Am Smelt&R (2)	8	39½	39⅜	39¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7 †	50	155	155	154	— ¼
Am Snuff (2.40)	2	41½	41⅜	41½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	4	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
Am Stores (1)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Am Sum Tob 1¼g	3	30	30	30	— ⅜
Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	155⅜	155¼	155⅜	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	2	58	58	58	
Am Tob pf (6) †	70	145½	145¼	145½	+1
Am Vitrose (2)	3	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	3	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda Con1½g	6	25⅜	25½	25⅜	
Anac W&C ¾g †	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Armour III	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Armstr Const (½)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	30	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
Atlloom Corp .30g	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Atch T & SE (6)	11	60	59¼	60	+1
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
Atl Coast L 1½g	4	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅞
Atl G & W I (3e)	3	32¼	32	32¼	+1
Atl Refining (.55g)	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (½g)	1	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Aviation Cp (.10g)	22	2	4	4	
Bald Loco ct ¾g	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	17	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Bang & pf6½k †	1	58¼	58½	58¾	+ ¼
Barker pf 2¼ †	30	45	45	45	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	13	16⅜	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
Beech Aircraft (1e)	5	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼g	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Ben I L pr pf 2½	1	56	56	56	
Best Foods (.80g)	6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (4½g)	3	58⅜	58	58⅛	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	117	117	117	+ ½
Blaw-Knox .40g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	11	34	33½	34	+ ⅜
Brewing Corp (2)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Bridgeport Br 3g†	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	3	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¾
Brunswick-Bal ¾g	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Budd Mfg	7	6⅛	6	6	
Budd Mfg $5pf	50	50½	48¼	48¼	—1⅛
Buda Mfg pf	20	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛	—2⅜
Buffalo Fo 1.35g	1	17	17	17	
Bullard Co (1½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Burling Mills 1.90g	1	28½	28½	28½	
Burr Add Mach .60	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
Bush Terml'l .20g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Bush TBpf 2¼k †	10	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
Butler Bros .45g	7	9	9	9	
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
Byers (AM) Co	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
Byron Jackson ⅜g	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅜
Calif Pack (1½)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Calumet Hec .65g	1	7	7	7	
Cambell Wy ¾g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Can Sou Ry 3 †	30	33¼	32¾	33¼	+1¼
Canadian Pacific	8	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	45½	45½	46½	+ ⅜
Celanese Corp1½g	4	34½	34⅛	34¼	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	116¼	116¾	116¼	+ ¾
Celotex Corp (½)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	30	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
Cent RR NJ	1	11	11	11	
Cent V Sug 2½e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	39	39	39	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Cert-teed 6 pf †	41	68½	68	68½	+ ½
Champ P&F pf6 †	80	107½	107½	107½	
Chas & Ohio (3)	24	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
Ch Gt West	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Chi Gt W pf21½k	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Chi & E III	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
Chi&E III A 2.59g	6	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
Childs Co	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2¼g	15	79⅜	78¾	79	
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	39	38⅞	39	
Cluett Peab 1½g	2	37	37	37	+ ⅝
Cocoa-Cola (3)	1	111½	111½	111½	— ½
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Col & South †	430	14⅜	13⅛	14⅜	+1⅛
Col & Sou 1pf †	6	16½	15½	16½	+1½
Col & Sou 2pf †	20	15¾	15	15¾	+1¼
Col B'cast A .90g	1	22	22	22	
Col B'cast B .90g	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
Colum G&E .10g	14	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+ ⅞
Colum Pict (⅓g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Coml Credit (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	5	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅜
Coml Solvents .30g	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
Com with & South	50	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Com & So pf 3½ak	1	69	69	69	+ ½
Com'with Ed 1.40	6	26⅜	26¼	26¼	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	7	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	16	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	104⅛	104⅛	104½	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf 3ak	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ¼
Cons Vultee (1g)	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
Consm P pf 4½ †	20	104¼	104¼	104¼	+1¼
Cont Baking ½ag	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Cont Baking pf (8)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
Cont Can (3½g)	5	35⅛	34⅞	35	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .45g	3	5⅝	5½	5½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	5	32¼	32⅛	32½	+ ¼
Cont Steel (3½g)	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	1	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	
Corn Prod pf 7 †	50	180	180	180	
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	
Coty International	1	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Crown Zell pf 5 †100		97½	97½	97½	
Cuban-AmSug .40g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Cudahy Packing	1	21	21	21	— ½
Cuneo Press (1½)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Curtis Pub pf †	30	91½	91	91½	+2
Curt Pub pr pf 3k	1	44	44	44	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A 1¼ag	8	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Davega Stores .30g	1	7⅛	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (3g)	2	14¼	14	14	
Decca Records (1)	6	21	21	21	— ½
Dehr & Co 2g	4	36¼	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	15	15	14¼	15	+ ⅞
Detroit Edi 1.20	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	70	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ½
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	2	98	98	98	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Doehler Die C 1½g	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	1	135	135	135	+1
du Pont deN (3g)	2	146	145½	146	
du Pont pf (4½)	2	127⅛	127	127⅛	+ ½
DugLight 1pf5 †	20	121	120¾	120¾	—1
E					
Eastern Air L	2	35	35	35	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	161	160½	161	+1½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
El Auto-Lite 2½g	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Elec Boat (½g)	14	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅜
El Power & Lt	1	4½	4½	4½	
El Storage Bat (2)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	1	55½	55½	55½	— ½
Endicott-J pf 5 †	10	111	111	111	—1½
Eng Pub Service	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	10	89½	89¼	89¼	
EnPS$5½pf5½ †	80	90	89½	90	+ ½
Erie RR ct ½g	12	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Eureka Vac Cl ⅜g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	1	24	24	24	
F					
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅜
Fed M Truck .30g	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R 1½g	3	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+ ¼
Firest T&R pf 6	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½g	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
Fellansbee Stl	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	5	12	12	12	— ⅝
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	25	26	26	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	2	32	32	32	— ½
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	10	108½	108½	108½	
G					
Gar Wood Ind .35g	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Gen Am Trans 1g	4	42¾	42½	42½	— ½
Gen Baking .60	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
Gen Elec(1.40)	24	37	36¾	37	+ ⅝
Gen Fds pf4½ †	20	116	115¾	115¾	— ⅝
Gen G & El A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Gen Motors 1½g	7	51⅜	50⅞	51⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Out Advert	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq ¾g	1	19	19	19	
Gen Real&Util	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Refract .90g	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
Gen Stl C pf 6k †	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	+1¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Gen T & Rub ½g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	8	7⅝	7½	7½	
Gimbel Bros (.30g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Glidden Co (.90g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Gobel Brew (.20)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gold&Stock T 6 †280		83	82	83	+1
Goodrich (BF) 1g	3	40¾	40⅝	40¾	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	4	1	101	101	
Goodyear Tire1½g	15	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	3	1½	1⅜	1½	
Granite C S 17½g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	3	17½	17½	17½	
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	4	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
Gt West S pf 7 †	30	144½	144½	144½	+ ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Gulf Oil (1)	13	47⅝	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅜
H					
Harb-Walker ¾ag	1	15½	15½	15½	
Hayes Mfg	2	2⅜	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	50	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Hercules Motors 1	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Hercules P pf 6 †	10	132½	132½	132½	
Hercules Pow 1½g	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼
Hollander&Son 1g	1	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Homestake Mining	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
Houd-Hersey B¾ag	2	14	13⅞	14	
Household pf 5 †	50	111	110½	110½	+ ½
Houston L&P 3.60	2	63	63	63	
Houston Oil	3	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Howe Sound (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
Hudson Motor .10g	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Hudson Bay (h2)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	1	1½	1½	1½	
I					
Illinois Central	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
Inger-Rand pf 6 †	110	163	162	162	—1
Inland Steel 3g	3	70	70	70	+ ½
Inspirat Cop ¾ag	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Interco Rubber 1e	1	7	7	7	
Interlake Iron ½e	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
Int Harvester (2)	5	67½	67¼	67½	+ ⅛
Int Harv pf (7) †	20	173	173	173	— ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Int Miner&Ch ½ag	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Inter Miner&Ch pf4	1	65½	65	65	
Int Mining	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Int Nick Can (2)	13	30⅜	30	30	+ ⅛
Int Paper	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ⅜
Int Ry Cen Am	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
Int Tel & Tel	13	13½	13	13½	+ ½
Int T & T for ct	1	13⅛	13¼	13½	+ ½
Interst Dept S 1	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
island C C pf 6 †	30	141	141	141	
J					
Jewel Tea (1)	3	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	—1⅛
Johns Man 1½g	3	88½	88¼	88½	+ ½
Jones&L Stl 2	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
K					
Kan City South	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Kaufmann pf 5 †	3	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
Keith-A-Or pf 7 †	30	107	107	107	—2
Kennecott Cp 1¾ag	11	31	30¾	31	
Kroger Grocery (2)	6	31	30⅞	31	
L					
Lane Bryant (1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Lehigh Val RR	3	5⅛	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1a	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Lerner Stores (2)	2	35	35	35	
Lib-O-F Glass ¾ag	2	38	38	38	
Libby McN&L .45g	5	7	6⅞	7	
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	68½	68½	68½	
Liggett&My B (3)	2	69	69	69	
Lima Locomo 1½g	3	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ½
Lockheed Aircl¼g	2	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc (2a)	1	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ ¼
Lone Star Cem (3)	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Long-Bell Lbr A	4	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
Loose-Wil Bisc 1a	1	27	27	27	
Lorillard P ¾ag	5	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Louisv & Nash 5g	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	
M					
MacAnd&For 1.65g	5	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Mack Trucks (1g)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Macy (RH) (2)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
Magma Copper 1g	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Mandel Bros (½g)	1	11	11	11	
Mar Midland .16g	51	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
MarktStRy pr pf	290	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
Marshall Field .80	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½g	2	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
Master El 1.05g	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Mathieson Alk ¾ag	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
May Dept Strs (3)	1	55	55	55	+ ⅞
McIntyre P h2.22a	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅜
McKess&Rob 1.15g	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Mead Corp .45g	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Mengel Co (¼ae)	2	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
Mengel5¾pf2½ †	10	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Mer&Min Tr 1½g	2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	24	28½	27¼	28⅜	+1⅜
Midland St P 1½g	1	28	28	28	Oct 8
Midl St P 1pf8 †	10	121	121	121	+1¼
Minn-Honey Reg 2	2	70⅝	69½	70⅛	Oct 8
Minn H pf B 4 †	50	109	109	109	Oct 8
Minn-Moline	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
Mission Corp .85e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	20	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
Monsanto Chem (2)	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
MonSh pf44½ †	90	117	117	117	— ¼
Montgom Ward (2)	6	43¼	43	43¼	
Morris & Essex †	90	19⅜	19½	19⅜	+ ⅛
Motor Products 1g	2	15½	15	15⅜	+1
Motor Wheel .60g	5	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
MuellerBrass 1.20g	4	28⅛	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Murphy pf 4¾ †	60	113½	113½	113⅝	+ ⅛
N					
Nash-Kelvin (¾ag)	7	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	1	9	8	8	+ ⅜
Nat Biscuit 1.20	3	21¼	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Can	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Nash C&StL 1g †	40	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Nat Cylinder G .80	2	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
NatDairyProd .65g	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Nat Dept Strs (1½)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Nat Distillers (2)	1	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅜
Nat Gypsum ⅛e	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Gyps pf4½ †	50	89	89	89	
Nat Lead (1½)	8	18	17⅞	18	
Nat Lead pfA7 †	10	172½	172½	172½	

Average Prices of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	49.7	Prev. day	49.6
Month ago	50.0	Year Ago	39.6
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nat Pow & Lt	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Nati Steel (3)	3	58	58	58	— ¼
Nat Supply	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Nat Sup $2pf 1k	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Nehi Corp ½	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Newmont Min 1½g	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅜
Newport Ind .60g	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
NewpNSShip 1½g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
NewpNews Sh pf 5	2	98¾	98¾	98¾	
N Y Cent RR 2½g	85	18¼	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅜
NY Chi&StL	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
NY Chi&StL pf	3	64¼	63½	64¼	+1
NY & Harlem 5 †	260	130	129	130	+1½
NY Lack & W †	10	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
NY NH & H pf	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
NY Shipb'd 1½g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Norf&Westn 10 †	50	181	180½	181	— ½
No Am Avia (1e)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
North Am Co .96f	18	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ½
Northern Pac 1g	27	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
Nor St Pr pf5 †	50	114	114	114	
Northwest Airl ½g	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
O					
Ohil Oil (¼g)	22	17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅜
Omnibus Corp	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Otis Elevator .65g	1	18½	18½	18½	
Outlet Co 4¼ag †	10	67½	67½	67½	
P					
Pac Mills (1½g)	2	24½	24½	24½	
Pac Tin Cons	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Packard Mot .10g	7	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Pam Am Airwayse	8	32	31¾	32	
PanhEPLpf5.60 †	70	111	110⅝	111	
Panh P&R (.10g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Paraffine Cos (2)	1	44	44	44	
Param Pict 1.20	17	24¾	24

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Rise of 22 P. C. In Individual Income in Aug.

WASHINGTON (AP)—August income payments to individuals of $11,658,000,000 were 22 per cent higher than a year ago and sent the Commerce Department's seasonally adjusted index to a record high.

While the August total was slightly below the $11,748,000,000 for July, the department said the decline resulted mainly from the usual July-Aguust drop in dividend and interest payments.

An index rise of 2.2 points to 215.3 was attributed chiefly to "sharp increases in the pay of the armed forces, wages and salaries paid out by manufacturing establishment engaged in war production and net income of farm operators." The index uses the 1935-39 average as 100.

The rise in farm income, reflecting a 4 per cent increase in the Agriculture Department's seasonally adjusted index of income from marketing of crops and livestock, was the first since April.

Salaries and wages paid during August aggregated $8,457,000,000, an increase of $90,000,000 over July and a gain of $1,594,000,000 over the same month a year ago.

Dividend and interest payments fell from $855,000,000 in July to $466,000,000, a gain of $29,000,000 over August, 1942.

Income of unincorporated businesses and form net rents and royalties amounted to $2,416,000,000 in August compared with $2,215,000,000 in July and $1,997,000,000 in August, 1942.

Social security benefits and direct relief were placed at $319,000,000.

Total income payments to individuals for the first eight months of 1943 amounted to $90,524,000,000—26 per cent greater than the $71,905,000,000 paid during the same period last year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 11
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20

Elected

© Underwood

William C. Potter

Chairman of the executive committee of the Guaranty Trust Co., has been elected President of the New York Clearing House Association, succeeding Herbert P. Howell, chairman of the Commercial National Bank & Trust Co.

Voorhis Urges Higher Social Security Taxes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—An increase in social security taxes, adequate to channel $5,300,000,000 additional revenue into the Treasury, was proposed to the House Ways and Means Committee by Representative Jerry Voorhis (D), California, as a means of providing for needed revenue now and security for the future.

Such an expansion of the social security program was suggested earlier by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau.

Mr. Voorhis recommended that there be no further rise in the first bracket surtax on individuals, as recommended by the Treasury; that the victory tax be repealed; that estate and inheritance taxes be increased; that the exemptions for children be raised from $350 to $400.

He opposed a federal retail sales tax.

The Treasury suggested that the exemption for children be cut from $350 to $300. Mr. Voorhis declared, "We should not penalize people for having children." He said best estimates of the average cost of bringing up a child properly was $426 annually.

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WPB Striving To Boost Yield Of Waste Paper

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—About one-third of the paper used in production today is waste paper, and the War Production Board is striving to boost the yield from that source to 50 per cent of the total.

A. G. Wakeman, director of the WLB pulp and paper division, told a House group investigating the newsprint shortage yesterday that "waste paper still is a critical material."

The paper industry, he said, could have used 48,000 more tons of waste paper last month "but was unable to get it in because of manpower, rubber and transportation problems."

Major users of waste paper, he testified, now are paying the ceiling price of $14.50 a ton, which is "adequate to encourage collection." Mr. Wakeman told Chairman Boren (D) of Oklahoma of the House subcommittee that WPB was not encouraging de-inking processes for recovering paper fiber because they are "economically unsound."

Mr. Wakeman submitted to the subcommittee the figures on United States' exports of newsprint to foreign countries with a warning that disclosure of the data was "punishable under the espionage act." Mr. Boren said he would find out why the figures are "so confidential."

The WPB official said non-essential uses of paper have been decreased materially. In 1943, he testified, savings over last year range from 7,500 tons in napkins to 57,000 in heavy magazine covers. other items curtailed include wax paper, towels, magazines, facial tissue, toliet tissue, note books, envelopes, stationery, books and tablets.

A. N. Holcombe, head of the WPB appeals board, said that in the first quarter of 1943 requests for additional newsprint resulted in the granting of 66,352 additional tons. In the second quarter the figure was 57,962 tons and in the third, 68,202.

The board, Mr. Holcombe testified, has followed a policy of granting relief in individual cases where compliance with a curtailment order would result in "excessive or unreasonable hardship."

OPA Sets Maximum Prices For Apples for Home Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration (OPA) has set maximum prices for apples for home consumption, with levels at a national retail average of between 10 and 11 cents a pound for the season.

The retail October level, the lowest of the season, will average about 9½ cents, the agency said, or approximately one cent a pound under the going price.

The seasonal average maximums are higher by about two cents, however, than the roll back goal announced earlier by OPA General Manager Chester Bowles.

'Incentive Tax' Plan in Line With Trend of U. S. Tax Policy

(Second of three articles on current "incentive tax" proposals)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The "incentive tax" proposal to shift the basis of federal tax on individuals from "income" to spendings is directly in line with the present trend of federal tax policy.

More and more, tax experts are trying to write two goals into federal income tax laws—first, an encouragement to saving and investment in government bonds, and sceond, a discouragement to consumer spending.

The "compulsory loan" idea runs in this direction and it seems to creep inexorably into the tax laws by one opening or another. It appears in the Victory tax in the fact that some of the tax may under certain circumstances be returned to the taxpayer after the war. The Office of Economic Mobilization (Vinson, Byrnes) is strongly for compulsory loans. The Treasury (Morgenthau) has been strongly against them under that name, but has already yielded the point in its latest proposal that the surtax be increased but the increase up to $500 per taxpayer be refundable to the taxpayer after the war. A refundable tax is no more than a temporary but compulsory loan from individual to government.

In fact the principle of compulsory loans was written into the corporation excess profits tax last year. Ten per cent of the excess profits tax is refundable, as well as all excess profits tax paid up to the limit of postwar deficits suffered by the tax-paying corporation.

Treasury resistance to "compulsory loans" has probably been softened by the failure of war-bond sales to anywhere near close the "inflation gap." Scarcely more than half the public's current cash accumulations are going into government bonds. Sales of "E" bonds during the Third War Loan are disappointing. Forty per cent of the Treasury deficit in the first half of 1943 had to be raised from the banks. This month the Treasury will borrow another $4,000,000,000 or more from the banks.

Moreover there is constant pressure for a general sales tax. Yet calculations for such tax show surprisingly small revenue prospects when various categories of sales, beginning with foods, are cut out of the calculation.

The Treasury this summer actually did propose a "spending tax" in lieu of a general sales tax. It would, however, have been added to the income tax instead of set up in its place. The addition to the present excessive complexity of the income tax would have made confusion worse confounded.

There is growing resistance to any increase in the income tax on the very grounds which recommend a spendings tax instead. The income tax discourages "incentive." The spendings tax would merely discourage spendings.

On administrative grounds a tax on spending would seem more easily figured and collected than on incime. Gone would be the complexities of capital gains and depreciation of property. The tax would fall only on cash outgo for living, and loafing. It could be figured beyond a peradventure by most people by adding cash at the start to income for the year and then subtracting cash at the end and the year's investments and debt repayments.

Philosophy of a tax on spendings instead of on income is simple, and fits the war economy like a glove. It is that a man's income measures what he gives to the community, but his spending measures what he asks of it. Today the more he does, the more he is taxed, but the tax pays no heed to the amount of goods and services he calls for. The whole hue and cry of the war economy, by radio and press, is "work more and consume less" but the income tax penalizes more work and disregards consumption. With a shift-over from an income basis to a spendings basis for taxes, however, effort would be unpenalized, but spending (over and above essentials) would be hit.

The philosophy of a tax on spendings can be put another way. A tax is a payment to the government for services. But the protection is to the living standard, rather than to the income, which may be spent now or 10 years from now, or not at all, but devoted to the national interest by investment in job-making enterprise.

Higher Taxes

Shift of the tax base from income to spending would unquestionably require an increase in the rate if the same amount were to be raised by taxes. Taxable national income now runs round $150,000,000,000, taxable spending round $90,000,000,000. Assume that $30,000,000,000 of either were subject to poor-man exemptions, and the taxable totals would be $120,000,000,000 of income and $60,000,000,000 of spending. The tax rates, therefore, would have to be doubled and more to get the same revenue out of a tax on spendings as out of a tax on income. This is where the rich man would get his temporary windfall and the CIO would come knifing in with a plague on the whole program.

However, the two-pronged overall program is not so simply dismissed, because it is not so easy on the rich man as it looks. The tax on idle check-books would do him more harm than anything has done to the interest-taker since the medieval economic code forbade interest-taking by Christians. It would be a compulsory investing program forcing him to make his money promptly available either to the government in war-time or to private employment in peace-time at interest yields which very likely would drop down to nothing at all or less. He could, it is true, make, get, or receive a very great deal of money or paper claim to it. But he couldn't spend it without paying tax on the expenditure, nor even hold it out for interest without paying taxes which very likely would exceed the interest for which it was held out. He would be stuck like the legendary Midas, perhaps, whose touch turned everything to gold, but who couldn't consume that gold—in this case without paying taxes on it like everybody else. The "incentive tax" would return the rich man to the Simon Stylites role of abstainer so assiduously portrayed by the classical economists, who painted capitalists as all like Henry Ford rather than like Mrs. Astorbilt and her gilded age of stuffed pheasants and actresses' shoes filled with wine.

(Next article will discuss the postwar implications of the "incentive tax" plan to put the tax bee on idle bank balances.)

Pay-as-You-Go Tax Revision Recommended

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—A revision of the pay-as-you-go tax law, under which 20 per cent deductions are made from taxable portions of wages and salaries, was proposed to Congress to encourage contributions to churches, schools and other privately-supported philanthropy.

Representative Carl Curtis (R) of Nebraska, who said he appeared in behalf of religious and educational organizations, asked the House Ways and Means Committee to set up in the tax laws a "pay-as-you-go" credit for such donations.

The proposal would permit an employee to declare at the beginning of a taxable year what his religious, educational and charitable contributions would be per pay roll period and have that amount exempted in the application of the 20 per cent withholding tax.

Dr. Guy E. Snavely, executive director of the Association of American Colleges, New York, appeared with Mr. Curtis in support of the plan. Such an amendment, Mr. Curtis said, would "greatly add to the contributions made to our churches, colleges and charitable institutions."

"If the individuals in charge of the money-raising program for a church or a college or some other institution can point out to the taxpayer that he can get the advance tax reduction by budgeting and paying his contributions as he goes, it will mean much to these fine institutions," he added.

The Nebraskan and Mr. Snavely declared that from 1928 to 1942 church gifts dropped from $512,200,000 to $352,500,000, while the national income increased by over 50 per cent.

$30 Billion City Building Plans Reported

CHICAGO (AP)—A $30,000,000,000 postwar construction program by the nation's cities is indicated by a just completed survey, the National Association of Real Estate Boards announced.

The association said that in the 287 cities actually studied there is approximately $1,500,000,000 of construction definitely planned as soon as war bans are lifted and materials become available. For the combined population there $516 of new building per person is is planned.

Applying this average to the country as a whole, the association said it figured there is a deferred backlog of construction running well over $30,000,000,000.

Long-postponed public works, such as sewer systems, streets and hospitals which will take up to five years to complete, are the largest single group of projects well assured for immediate postwar construction, the association stated. Others high on the list are large airports.

Plans for privately financed home building projects outbulk the ready-to-start public works programs in many of the cities in the survey and brought this comment from the association:

"Since we now have a dwelling shortage in some 88 per cent of our cities or a national shortage of about 1,000,000 housing units, private residential construction should certainly rise to first place as postwar building actually gets under way."

Auto Industry Materiel Output Near $10 Billion

DETROIT (AP)—The automotive industry currently is producing war materials at the rate of nearly $10,000,000,000 a year, "and the peak has not yet been reached," according to the Yearbook of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, issued here.

"The annual production rate," the publication said, "is now double the output of civilian goods in the best peacetime year."

The Yearbook asserted that in the first seven months of this year war production was more than in the etnire year of 1942. It said that aircraft production by the automotive industry increased 185 per cent over the corresponding period in 1942, while tank production was up 80 per cent, military vehicles 34 per cent and guns 90 per cent.

According to the publication, there are 1,038 automobile plants from coast to coast engaged in war work. Of these 316 are in Michigan, 150 in Ohio, 98 in Illinois, 92 in New York and 84 in Indiana.

The survey said that as of August 1, 1943, there were 24,406,000 passenger cars and 4,267,000 motor trucks in operation. As of December 31, 1942, the figures were 27,974,156 passenger and 4,608,086 commercial vehicles.

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DRAFT EXEMPT; excellent health; location not important; can furnish references regarding business acumen and character; background confined largely to the production, sale and distribution of foods, including extensive analytical, promotional and educational work. Box J-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICE MAN, alert, capable, all-around experience, desires position, vicinity of Boston. Box N-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15.

RESIDENT manager of club desires connection with reliable hotel as manager or assistant; experienced. Box C-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Manufacturers' agencies for Australia, U. S. A., Eng.: Swiss. Soft goods and all Dept. Store lines; any worthwhile agency readily considered. Long experience this type representation. For references, details, S. W. Badge, 97 William St., Perth, Australia.

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BOSTON—Furnished bachelor apartment, 2 large rooms and bath; 1 or 2 persons. Call 36 St. Stephen Street or phone Com. 5571.

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N. Y. C., 228 West 80th St. (Apt. 7-W)—Attractive, comfortably furnished, river view, private family; reasonable. EN. 2-4443.

N. Y. C., 454 Riverside Drive—Unusual studio room for gentleman; artistic, comfortable; near Columbia and church. UN. 4-4830, mornings, evenings.

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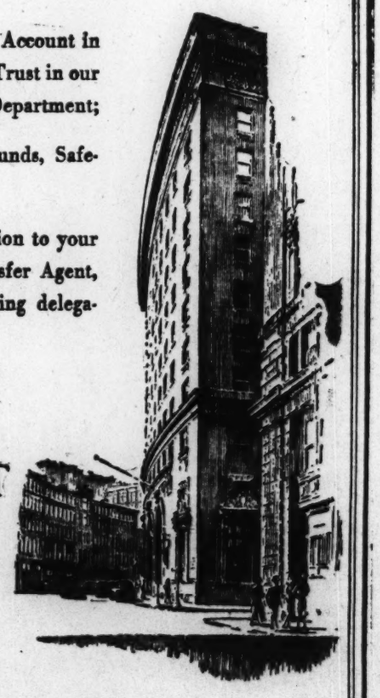


BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS

CLASSIFIED CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Women!
Girls!
16 years of age or older
FULL-TIME WORKERS
URGENTLY NEEDED
Enter Electronics
"the Field with a Future"
Patriotic Shift 4 or 5 hours arranged to suit your convenience.
FOR TEACHERS—CLUB WOMEN—STUDENTS
How to Get to
RAYTHEON
From NEWTON CORNER take Bemis Bus. It goes right past our door. From WATERTOWN SQUARE take Needham Bus, ride about 4 or 5 min. Get off at Chapel Street.
SPECIAL BUSSES
From Pinehurst, Burlington, Woburn, Lexington, Roxbury and Dorchester.
CALL IN PERSON AT RAYTHEON OR WRITE FOR APPLICATION BLANK AND DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER.
RAYTHEON
NEWTON
55 Chapel St., Newton, Mass.
Here's Your Car Fare!
Clip this coupon and bring it along. We'll refund round trip carfare spent in coming for the interview if within a 10-mile radius of Newton.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FULL or part time lady, preferably Christian Scientist, companion housekeeper for elderly lady in Parkchester, N. Y. C. Please state qualifications and salary expected. Box X-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GEORGIAN, HARVARD SQUARE
COUNTER GIRLS and BUS GIRLS
48-hour week. Good working conditions.
TRO 7020 Cambridge, Mass.

GIRL FOR PART-TIME WORK, 1 day a week cleaning, other times as accommodator; provide traveling expenses; handy to train. Good, long refs. Call Wel. 2090 between 9 and 10 a. m. and 7:30 and 9 p. m. (Mass.)

HAIRDRESSER
Experienced. Steady. Good Wages
EDNA'S BEAUTY SALON, 5 Felton Street
Hudson, Mass. Tel. 240

SODA FOUNTAIN GIRLS
HOURS: 8 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.
No night or Sunday work. Good pay.
Meals and Uniforms Furnished
Apply Manager
S. G. PARKER CO.
78 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON

WANTED TYPISTS
High school girl for afternoon work.
Apply MR. LARSON, STATE GARAGE
18 Stoneholm St., 6th floor, Back Bay, Boston.

WOMAN for assistant to dessert cook, 5 days weekly; experience unnecessary, knowledge of home cooking essential. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

WOMEN for part-time work in Midtown cafeteria, serving lunch only; 5 days weekly. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED, cap. middle-aged woman desires position comp.-housekeeper to lady or housekeeper; gentleman's home; efficient manager; formerly bus. woman.; unencumbered. Write Box D-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXP. exec. secretary and asst.—Christian Scientist, personable, unencumbered, desires interesting lucrative position, requiring tact, poise, stability, culture, ability to meet people. Write Box H-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED parlor maid, waitress; references. Box J-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MANAGING housekeeper, efficient, capable, in excellent home, in or out of Boston. MRS. MOORE, 112 Beacon Street, Boston.

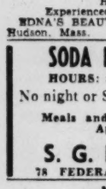
MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes to serve as housekeeper-companion (not servant type) in refined home. Box J-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRIVATE waitress wishes position with or without parlormaid; Prot.; excel. refs. Write Box C-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN, car available, desires collection or similar type work in Providence, R. I. Box B-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM



● *The uniformly high quality of our work will please you.*

FAMILY BUDGET LAUNDRY, Inc.
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street S.
Phone 3-1133

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4123

Southern Dairies **Sealtest**
ICE CREAM and MILK
Southern Dairies
605 Graymont Avenue, North

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m. —6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
Luggage, Ladies' Handbags
Gloves Jewelry
1909 2ND AVE. N.

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, MGR.
Phone 3-6963

Birmingham's Largest Women's Apparel Store
New
Williams
1911 THIRD AVENUE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MOBILE

BATTLE HOUSE
BARBER SHOP

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

THE MINGE
Floral Company, Inc.
453 Government Street
Phone 3-4851
Mobile, Ala.

"As Modern as Tomorrow"
Mary Anne Billie's
ROUGE BOX BEAUTY SHOPPES
130 N. ANN ST. 2-9737
130 N. ANN ST. 2-9658
155 CONTI ST. 2-9351

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY (Continued)

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danziger. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone 2-2956

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
Phone 6616

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery Street 7221

Sharman Service Station
201 So. Perry Street
Sinclair Products
Tire and Battery Service

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

CORAL GABLES

Frances Beauty Salon
FRANCES ROOZEN
If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us.
2127 Ponce De Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-1034

FORT LAUDERDALE

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Featuring the
HELENE-CURTIS
COLD PERMANENT WAVES
145 E. Las Olas Blvd, Phone 1552

FLORIDA
FORT LAUDERDALE (Continued)

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality *Service*
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

BOOKS
RENTAL LIBRARY
VICTROLA RECORDS
GAMES AND TOYS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Opposite City Hall PHONE 648

J. D. BRYAN
INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

GENERAL RADIO
Radio Sales—Sound Systems
Guaranteed Repairing
CARL V. SCHWERDT
701 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 131

FORT MYERS

HOME SUPPLY STORE
Quality Foods Our Motto
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
PROMPT DELIVERY

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOND-HOWELL
LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
8 STORES
There Is One Near You

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.
LONG DISTANCE
MOVING & STORAGE
Expert Packing and Crating
600 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510

CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Headquarters for
Books and Personalized Stationery
Buy and Mail Christmas Cards Early
44 S. E. First Street Phone 3-1849

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727
Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

FLORIDA
ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 93-801 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MYRICK'S
INTERIOR DECORATORS
243 Central Avenue
Phone 5365

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

The STAR MARKET
"MELVIN L. SWANSON, Owner"
Home Cooked Foods • Quality Meats
Groceries • Fruits • Fresh Vegetables
700 4th St. North Phone 8976

Pinellas Printing & Stationery Co., Inc.
265 Central Avenue Phone 4104
Next door to the Christian Science Reading Room

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES
WEDDING RINGS
AND
MILITARY JEWELRY
Finest American Watches. Expert Repairing
KANISS JEWELRY CO.
11 Florida Arcade Estab. 1925

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritzcliff Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

bette's
beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25-011

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace
Ph. 3022

WEST PALM BEACH

INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B.D. COLE INC.
CONSTANT SERVICE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

GEORGIA
ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone CH 3619 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 0908 9 Peachtree St.

ATLANTA KEY SHOP
11A Forsyth Street
KEYS—NAMEPLATES—SAWS
CUTLERY—DOOR CHECKS

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J.P.ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

BUCKHEAD BEAUTY SHOP
Permanents a Specialty
3104 Peachtree Rd. Beauty Phone 3130

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

"Buy War Bonds to help keep America free"
FREEMAN'S
BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

Office Supplies
American Printing Co.
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry St.

WILLIAMS
JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

the Union
Macon's Style Center
Joe Kroell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor Second and Walnut Phone 6678

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

TIRES, TUBES, RECAPPING, AUTO AND HOME SUPPLIES
B. F. GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN STORES
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
TELEPHONE 3-4134

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

European Classified

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station. Every comfort. Moderate terms. Phone 3200. P. O. Box 137, Maritzburg.

Union S. Africa
CAPE TOWN

Ladies'
Clothes
of Distinction
IIII
can always be found at
Louies
IIII
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY
IIII

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof
WEST STREET DURBAN

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-date Methods.
Try Our New
Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires—No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 25478

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 23289

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We buy and sell second-hand refrigerators and stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.)
Phone 22487

Watches—Jewellery—Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9 Castle Arcade Phone 25464

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Dieselen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	U	C	K	O	O	S
A	▨	O	R	B	▨	H
P	E	▨	A	▨	N	E
E	N	S	▨	F	O	F
▨	D	U	L	U	T	H
S	▨	N	▨	R	▨	E
C	O	B	B	L	E	R
O	▨	I	▨	O	▨	D
T	H	R	O	N	E	▨
L	E	D	▨	G	A	P
A	N	▨	Y	▨	T	O
N	▨	E	O	S	▨	P
D	E	C	U	P	L	E

Union of South Africa
JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box KLOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 22-0311 JOHANNESBURG

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods . Utmost Values
Friendly Service
John Orr & Co

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners

Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg.

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

PIETERMARITZBURG

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone: Day Service 4189, Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181 West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

WATSON'S GARAGE
(Proprietor G. D. Watson)
Genuine Workmanship, Accessories, Petrol, Oils, etc.
27, Commercial Road Phone 2810

Thos. Barlow & Sons, S.A. Ltd.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for
Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190 Church Street Phone 3288

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159, Church St. Phone 2995
and
Scottsville Phone 2773

H. V. MARSH Ltd.
For Your Requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236-3237
183, Pietermaritz Street

DRESS HARPER'S WAY
HARPER'S
THE MAN'S SHOP
279, Church St. Phone 3188

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-3691
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

SEE NEXT PAGE

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
High Class Grocers
41 George Street, Parramatta
Also at Hurstville and Gladesville
Green Coupons Given
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
9 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee. Luncheon
Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newtown, Parramatta and Burwood

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliffe (FM 5351)

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6268

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY—Chatswood

A. J. BENJAMIN PTY. LTD.
Modern Department Store
Chatswood
PHONE JA 2801
37 Years of Honest Trading

S. F. LEAN
CHOICE POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
471 Victoria Ave., Chatswood
TEL. JA 5163

Jeannette
(THE MISSES PRIMROSE)
FOR FLOWERS
452 VICTORIA AVE. CHATSWOOD
Phone JA 3428 AFTER HOURS JA 1878

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth.
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 4587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

LOTTIE MARTIN
(WILMAR)
EXPERT CORSETIER
Fitting for every type of figure
DAINTY LINGERIE
294 Little Collins St. Phone Cent. 5218
Opposite AUSTRALIA ARCADE

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight 203 COLLINS ST., C 1
Sundays till 9:30 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F 5969—F 5541

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
Clayknit Tailored Knitwear To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury, N.S.W.
CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE

Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN
GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

AUSTRAL TOWEL SERVICE VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED
386 Flinders Lane

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
49 SMITH STREET PHONE J1354
FITZROY

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
Phone F-2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street

V. Boldner
Watchmaker • Jeweller
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Associated Press

"Fastest Men in the World"

This sign was found at the entrance of a foxhole on Guadalcanal. Lieut. James W. Woodruff of the Marines explains that the "Fastest Men in the World" are also the safest when they scramble into the foxholes as Japanese bombers appear.

Daily Anecdote

Genius Shines Through

The headmaster of a small French elementary school received the troubled parents of one of his pupils. Their son, Charles, they bitterly complained, was beginning to manifest a consuming, but entirely unaccountable, interest in music, which they feared would destroy their hopes for him, so long and so deeply cherished, for a shining career in the world of business.

"Your son become a musician?" exclaimed the headmaster. "Never. I can assure you that his talents lie in a wholly different direction. He has a decided aptitude for Latin and Greek."

That afternoon the headmaster summoned the boy to his study.

"Well, sir," said the school head, not unkindly, "they tell me you have been caught scratching down notes on paper."

"Yes, sir," replied Charles. "I want to be a musician."

"You a musician!" scoffed the headmaster. "Why, that's no profession at all! But here is paper and a pen. Write me a new air on the words from 'Joseph' beginning 'Scarcely emerged from infancy.' We'll see what you can do."

He smiled at his own cleverness.

It was noon recess. Before the bell signaled the resumption of classes the boy was back with a page filled with words and notes of music.

"What—already?" marveled the headmaster. "Well, sing it."

The youngster sat down to the piano and sang. Soon tears came to the headmaster's eyes. He embraced his pupil and said, "Ma foi, let them say what they please, but study music."

Thus began the career of one of the world's most illustrious musicians—Charles Gounod, composer of "Faust," etc.

Wide World

Columbus and His Birthplace in Genoa

This year's anniversary of Christopher Columbus' landing in America in 1492 finds our American troops approaching the towns and cities where the explorer may have lived and where relics connected with his life and voyages are stored. Inset: This painting of the explorer by Sebastiano Del Piombo is at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Genoa is believed to be the city of Columbus' birth, and the house pictured above is publicized as the one in which he was born.

In Lighter Vein

At the Garden Gate

One night a young man, saying 'Good-by" to his fiancée, was leaning on the garden gate. "I'm going to ask you a great favor," the girl said hesitatingly. "It is already granted," he answered. "A very great favor," she repeated, as if doubtful of the propriety of saying what it was. "You're sure that you won't think it presumptuous or forward of me?" "Never!" he assured her. "Only tell me what I can do for you." "Well," she replied "would you mind not leaning on that gate? Father painted it this afternoon, and he will be awfully provoked if he has to paint it again."—Exchange.

Transient

Farmer: "All right, I'll give you a meal. But you'll have to dig potatoes first for an hour."

Tramp: "Let the man who planted them dig them. He knows where they are."—Atlanta Two Bells.

The Important Part

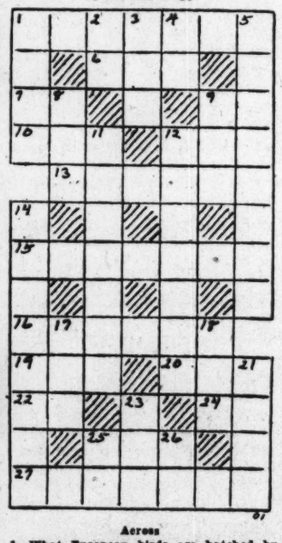
Personnel Director: "The man we're looking for must be ambitious, dynamic, able to smile in face of all difficulties, and—oh yes, he must have a 4-F classification!"

Deep-Sea Farming

With the holocaust of war laying waste vast parts of once fertile lands used to cultivate man's food supply, our research men are busily engaged in investigating the sea as a new source of supply. Aside from the comparatively limited amounts of fish we have used in the past for human consumption, these investigators think that there is an unlimited variety of sea plants of high nutritive value to be had. Dr. Leonard Hirschberg, eminent botanist, considers the time near when we shall enjoy such deep sea delicacies as Cape Cod cocktail, consommé of red seaweed, turtle egg custard, kelp tea and aspic of sea moss, among others.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What European birds are hatched by foster parents because real parents do not build nests of their own?
6—Globe.
7—What is the 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
9—If you were in Hutchinson, Kan., in what direction would you travel to reach Topeka (abbr.)?
10—Being.
11—Man who is devoted to showiness in his dress is what?
13—What city of Minnesota is at mouth of St. Louis River, on Lake Superior?
15—What do you call a mender of shoes?
16—What is a king's chair of state?
19—Conducted.
20—Any break in continuity is what?
22—Article.
24—Towards.
25—Who was the Greek goddess of dawn?
27—A number ten times repeated is what?

Down
1—What is a circular cloak without sleeves?
2—What is a prefix meaning "with"?
3—What is a long-tailed ape of Indian region?
4—What is name of a gulf of Siberia?
5—What person might have a bellwether among his charges?
8—Conclusion.
9—Negative.
11—What tropical bird resembles the hummingbird?
12—What measure of length is derived from the furrow in an ordinary field?
14—The harebell should remind you of what country?
17—Female of the domestic fowl is what?
18—Would you row, eat, or fly a sucsade?
21—Who was the Bard of Twickenham?
23—Pronoun.
24—What is a prefix meaning "out of"?
26—Hippanophile would be fond of what country (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Just for Fun

Sergeant Pilchock

Famous Statements

No man who has ever lived has made more orders about women than I have, and no husband living has ever had more of his orders obeyed—outside of my own home.
—Mr. Ernest Bevan, Britain's Minister of Labor.

"It Wasn't My Fault . . ."

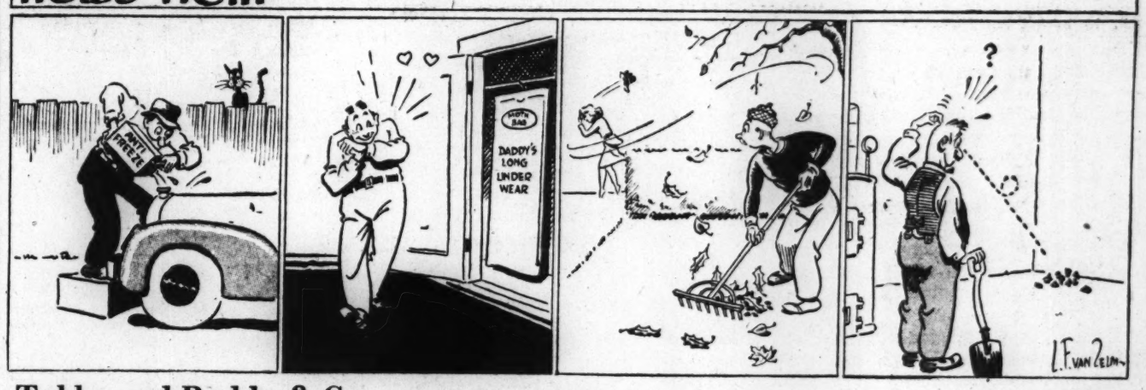
Worth pasting in your hat are these prize excuses claimed to be authentic by the officer who collected them. They are excerpts from reports on traffic accidents made by drivers in a British service organization. The list as it appeared in The Journal of the Royal Army Service Corps:

The accident was due to the other fellow narrowly missing me.
Cow wandered into lorry; I was afterward informed that the cow was half-witted.
I knocked over the man; he admitted it was his fault, as he had been knocked over before.
I bumped a lamp post which was hiding behind human beings.
I misjudged a lady crossing the road.
Coming back I took the wrong opening and drove into a tree that was not there.
A working gentleman offered to be a neutral witness in my favor.
There was no damage to my vehicle, as the gatepost will testify.
My vehicle plunged down the bank, landing on the railway. I trust this meets with your approval.
I consider that neither vehicle was to blame; it was the other one.

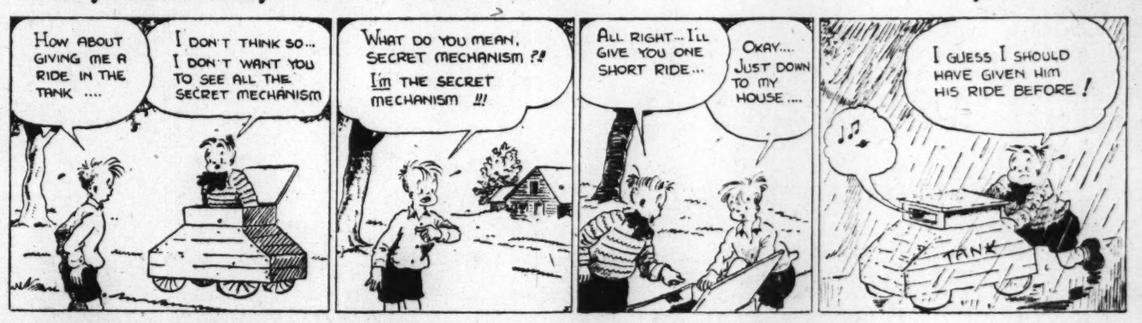
A Verse for Today . . .

What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee. . . . In God I have put my trust; I will not fear what flesh can do unto me.—Ps. 56:3, 4

NEWS ITEM~ SIGNS OF AUTUMN



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tanks Very Much* By LE PELLEY


HOW ABOUT GIVING ME A RIDE IN THE TANK ....
I DON'T THINK SO... I DON'T WANT YOU TO SEE ALL THE SECRET MECHANISM
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, SECRET MECHANISM ?! I'm THE SECRET MECHANISM !!!
ALL RIGHT... I'LL GIVE YOU ONE SHORT RIDE...
OKAY.... JUST DOWN TO MY HOUSE....
I GUESS I SHOULD HAVE GIVEN HIM HIS RIDE BEFORE!
TANK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Something Will Have to Be Done!* By RODGERS

"Oh, oh!" ol' Togo growled when that dog accused us of chasing Sponge—
"There goes all the good work we've done on our anti-cat-chasing crusade!"
"Yes, I know that fellow. He'll tell every dog in town we've been chasing cats!" Spike agreed-
"In that case we'd better do something about it!" I wagged—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Irrelevant and Immaterial* By THE HAGERS

Said Judge Baldpate, "Well, Mrs. Duck, You're charged with hitting Pintail's truck."
"I hit the stop sign first," said she. "Tom Pintail's truck, I didn't see."
"How long have you been driving here? And who taught you, Madame, to steer?
"My teacher I decline to name, For Waddles, Judge, is not to blame."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Those Russian Bases

It makes a provocative headline—that estimate by Senator Lodge that 1,000,000 American lives could be saved in the process of conquering Japan if the United States could use air bases in Siberia. But such an assertion should have information or explanation to support it. What lies behind this one?

Can it be expected to persuade the Russians, bending every effort to keep their massive drive against Hitler rolling, to provoke Japan to open a second front against Russia? Stalin knows that he now has tied up in Manchuria many of Japan's best divisions. He knows that Vladivostok and the air bases closest to Japan are virtually surrounded by Japanese-held territory. We don't believe the Senator hoped to alter the Kremlin's strategy.

Senators Brewster, Mead and Russell, also members of the global party, do not share Senator Lodge's view, or know how he arrived at his figure on American lives. Moreover, Senator Brewster is reported to have said that General Marshall requested the Senators to make no mention of Siberian bases. Since Senator Lodge is a reserve officer, and since General Marshall's request may have been based on vital considerations of military secrecy, the public may share Senator Brewster's surprise at the Lodge statement, unless and until an adequate explanation is forthcoming.

We need not accept the cynical explanation that such a headline is admirably designed to win friends and influence constituents who dislike Russia, to see that it is ill-designed to improve Russian-American relations on the eve of the tripartite conference in Moscow. There is need to be alert and firm in diplomatic dealings with Russia, but this kind of needling is no more useful than some of that indulged in by the Moscow press.

What then? Will the Senator's excursion into strategy move Washington to try to obtain bases in Siberia? A superficial study of the map does make that northern road to Tokyo appear attractive. It is the shortest route. And it looks as if bases on Kamchatka would be as close to Tokyo as bases in China or the Philippines and would have the added advantage of intermediate stepping-stones—the Kuriles.

But military experts point out that those stepping-stones make a two-way road on which most of the traffic would move against the Siberian bases until they were firmly established and plentifully munitioned. Russia is not prepared to do that and for the United States to try it might be much like Japan's attempt to set up shop on Attu and Kiska. Many experts also point out that fog and bad weather sets up too-often forgotten obstacles on the northern road to Tokyo.

The weight of evidence so far is that Russia has not refused use of Siberian bases, and that the United States has not asked for them because it was not prepared to use them. Senator Lodge is supposed to know about military matters. If he has counterbalancing information it should be made known to the American people. Otherwise his assertion stands as unlikely and unhelpful.

A Frontier for Veterans

After each of America's last three wars, land has been made available to veterans. The scope of the Homestead Act after the Civil War cannot be duplicated in the middle of the 20th century, but the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, meeting recently in Milwaukee, proposes a new frontier of interesting possibilities.

In the judgment of officials who know the farm-land possibilities of the Nation some 30,000,000 acres, mostly in the Far West, will be available for settlement. About 8,000,000 acres of excellent soil can be reclaimed at reasonable expense from the delta land in the South and perhaps 3,000,000 acres from unneeded military reservations.

The mammoth dams built in the past decade will play an important role in agriculture after the war. Many millions of the Far West acres contemplated for farming by veterans will be irrigated by these reservoirs. Great areas of fertile soil heretofore have been useless because of lack of water.

Such a plan has distinct possibilities. A certain percentage of veterans will prefer farming as a way of life, and a nation which uses its credit in billions for war can use its credit to extend long-term mortgages to its soldiers. The Department of Agriculture believes that such a plan would be self-liquidating. It will not be the frontier of 1865; but it will be a frontier with challenge to achieve success the American way.

To the Kid Brother:

It was swell that you held down a war job this summer, Kid. I was proud of you when I read Mom's letter about it. Made you feel pals with us toughs who are chasing Nazis over here. And I'll bet the money looked good, too.

But now it's Autumn again, Kid, and Mom writes that you aren't back in school. I'm bothered about that. I know it's great to be on your own. When you can be treated like a man, it isn't easy to sit in a classroom and do lessons the teachers give you. I can see where the whole business of school doesn't seem important any more.

But it *is* important, Kid, the most important war job you can do right now.

Because if you don't go back to school now, Kid, it really can change your whole life. At first you won't feel it; but years from now, looking back, you'll say, "Why on earth didn't I get all the schooling I could?" It's hard to pick it up again, once you've stopped. You may think you will, but people seldom do. So you'd go on, year after year, doing only the kinds of work that don't take much schooling.

I can hear you telling me you'll soon be in this anyway. Yes, but the Forces, too, need educated men.

So work part time if you must, Kid—and Sis, too—but don't let the temporary pull of it keep you from getting schooling you will need and value all your life. The Nazis will like it if you don't go back. They don't think much of school. But we don't agree with them. In fact, one reason we're in this war, Kid, is so you will have your chance at what is worth while.

Right and Left Politics

It is evident from his recent utterances and published remarks—of which his statement to party leaders visiting him at Rushville and his article in Look Magazine are fair samples—that Mr. Willkie would like to be the G. O. P. standard-bearer in 1944—but only on specific terms:

The essence of those terms is that the Grand Old Party shuck off the reactionism that has been clutching at certain parts of it and return to the progressive liberalism of an earlier day.

It is odd to see President Roosevelt busy wooing the conservative elements of the country, apparently moving to the right as fast as the donkey can be persuaded to move. It is equally engrossing to observe the party that has for twenty years spoken mostly of "normalcy," and "keeping cool" being urged toward an active liberalism with a rebuke to large corporations:

> We must distinguish between enterprise and private ownership. A corporation may be privately owned and still be the worst enemy of free enterprise. Unfortunately, some of our big corporations are in this class. . . .

Yet this is all sound politics of historic American pattern. Mr. Roosevelt apparently still has the liberals of the New Deal stamp safely in camp. They have nowhere else to go. Likewise, he seems to have reason for feeling he has the big city machines nailed down. His political task is to clothe his domestic appeal with sufficient conservatism to satisfy the middle group particularly Southern Democrats.

Similarly Mr. Willkie, feeling conservatives must remain faithful, moves to the left, spurred apparently both by conviction and by an opinion that there lies the area of greatest opportunity for his party.

Looking back over the historic panorama of American politics it would seem the successful appeal has frequently been pointed at the left, or liberal, side. The workers, mechanics, farmers, the little people, who elected Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and the two Roosevelts, causing minor revolutions as they went along, were voicing a continuous urge for greater freedom, a better deal, political or economic, that is typically American. Even in times when this trend has not won elections it has strongly influenced the winners.

If history repeats itself, there may come a reaction, expressed in a leaning toward conservatism in domestic affairs, a retrenchment in social reforms, and a tendency to remain in the national backyard in so far as foreign affairs are concerned. There will be politicians who sense this and who will cater to it, and who will wish to slant the Republican Party that way.

But Mr. Willkie's convictions will not permit him to follow that line. His estimate of what he can best do for his party, country and the world is to throw his weight toward liberalizing the G. O. P. In this, Mr. Willkie shows, we believe, an accurate perception of the long-range trend in American politics.

Desert Journey

A Strike Against Federal Bungling?

The Wide Horizon

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

LOS ANGELES

While a two-day strike, depriving about 300,000 war-busy commuters of transportation and holding up at least 2,000 carloads of vital freight a day, could scarcely seem other than intolerable, general opinion here appears to hold that an increase in wages for Pacific Electric Railway workers is long overdue and that the Government should have allowed it months ago. Their original demands are now to be re-submitted to a new mediation board in Washington.

A fair interpretation of the whole matter may be that the strike showed up the need for much clearer thinking on all sides about inflation controls and perhaps for a decision as to whether or not regional factors deserve more consideration than they have gotten hitherto in setting wage levels.

* * *

The Los Angeles "man in the street"—who has been just that quite literally in thousands of instances, recently, thumbing rides—is apt to be overheard saying, "It just shows what happens when Washington tries to run everything long-distance!"

The pretext for that remark is found near the fact that in the present case, the employing company made plain from the first its wish to pay higher wages, in line with the obvious rise in living costs here and the very much higher rates paid by the shipyards, aircraft plants, and other war industries. P. E. R. had intimated that it would be glad to see something approaching an equalization of the wage base worked out for all industry in Los Angeles and vicinity, from the standpoint of local needs.

Pertinent to this, incidentally, is the opinion of some observers that the Pacific Electric might well have raised wages before stabilization became effective. But the company did not, and perhaps could not see the necessity for it, until war conditions threw the whole question of wage scales into bolder relief.

The striking trainmen felt that Washington has been over-slow to the point of indifference or neglect in regard to their demand made last Spring for a 13-cent hourly wage raise. After a Railway Labor Act panel had investigated their situation and proposed the increase, the Director of Economic Stabilization ruled on July 19 that only 3 cents could be granted. It was President Roosevelt's promise to have the Director appoint a review board to study that decision that averted a strike called for July 25.

Now it appears that the board so appointed regarded itself as having a commission to study transit matters pertaining to the entire Pacific Coast and not to deal with the local case particularly. This strike, incidentally, was not authorized by the Brotherhood's international organization, but appeared to have had its sympathy.

Even the Los Angeles Times, traditionally at variance with organized labor's viewpoint, asserts editorially that in no other of this country's thousands of wartime strikes that it can think of has mediation attempted by the Federal Government been so "miserably mishandled."

* * *

While by no means justifying the strikers, the Times adds that the Pacific Electric workers "should not have been kidded along by promises of 'immediate action' at the personal instance of the President himself, only to find after two months not only that nothing had been done but that, apparently, nothing was intended to be done."

If the Times is right in its further intimation that the Federal agencies ought to have stuck to the President's no-wage-rise order in the first place, others will be quick to point out that even the employing company in this case felt the local situation deserved special treatment in view of the upped cost of living.

Anybody who has viewed Los Angeles harbor since the war began and knows to what extent the railroads depend upon the Pacific Electric system for the movement of harbor-bound freight can easily reckon that whether the strikers' case is settled to their advantage or not, it runs square against their first duty to keep the war wheels moving. Reports indicate that commuters, while inconvenienced, were not kept from defense work in substantial numbers, but tankers and other carriers of the most essential war freight were seriously obstructed.

Mirror of World Opinion

Oleo Tax Under Fire

Representatives in Congress from dairy States have long supported the Federal policy of taxing margarine. Eleven States of the Northwest, extending from Wisconsin, have imposed an additional tax on margarine. The purpose of all these taxes is not to raise revenue, but to discourage the manufacture of a food that competes with a food which a powerful industry wishes to sell.

Owing to the fact that when margarine first came into use some sixty years ago it was offered as a substitute for butter and was colored and marked to resemble butter, the tax, which the Federal Government first imposed in 1886, was regarded as justified. Latterly, the manufacture of margarine from a cottonseed oil base brought some sectional contention into the problem.

Today, however, the trend is changing under two influences. The first is the use of soybean oil in margarine. This brings soybean growers in the dairy States into the argument against their own neighbors. They believe that the margarine tax is holding the price of soybeans down. The second influence is the war demand for fat.

Whether the pressure is strong enough to persuade Congress to repeal the tax has not been ascertained. But certainly it is growing. A bill to repeal it—H. B. 2400—is up for consideration. A good many congressmen favor it.—*Indianapolis News.*

She Got Attention

A woman saw a "Conductor's Valve" in a New Haven coach. Wishing information, and assuming this was a system to page the conductor, she gave it a healthy yank. She got action—instantaneously. Now the New Haven conceals this valve lest some other patrons decide to use it to ring for "room service" of some sort.—*Railroad News-Letter*, New York.

Our Readers Say—

Ant Problems

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The astonishing photograph in a recent Monitor of an Australian soldier atop a fifteen-foot ant hill somewhere in northwestern Australia levels my own ant problems down to a very small size.

During the summer months here on our tropical island off the southwest coast of Flordia, ants become active. Ours come inside our cottage and mix intimately into our private affairs. They like to eat our food, and there is no place they cannot penetrate except the electric ice box. Twice this week I swept out a colony of them which had stormed the kitchen door. But they eluded me somehow and were discovered later well along with their egg-laying in the linen cupboard.

One of my neighbors said the way to get rid of them was to find the leader and start him in the direction of out-doors, and there you were! Very good theory, but impractical!

Sanibel, Fla. ETHEL SNYDER

"Here Alone Lies Security"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Today, the world seems to be possessed with a great sense of unrest, and nations war with one another over what is mistakenly believed to be substance and power.

Perhaps in the quiet of peacetime we relied on human possessions or positions for our support. Perhaps we deemed our own strength and wisdom adequate to protect us.

How many of us in days of tumult and trial feel the need to realize that in God are our support and protection. Here alone lies security for us, for our health, our supply, and our lives. JOHN J. LAUFFE, JR.

Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Come Back, Albert!"

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Robert R. Mullen

It may not add greatly to the public understanding of such stuffy matters as the national debt, inflation, or even why France fell, for me to remark that on a recent balmy afternoon while strolling up to the White House I happened to observe (with you can imagine what consternation) that the statue of Albert Gallatin was not on its wonted pedestal in front of the Treasury.

It would be an obvious thing for me to observe that perhaps the good Albert—whom I recall from recent boning on Thomas Jefferson—was a very excellent Secretary of the Treasury, a solid pay-as-you-go citizen, had finally fled the present scene of so much economics of the Mad Hatter school. But I will chance it, with the reservation that there have been other times in our national history when the temptation to flee might have been as great.

I wonder whether back in Albert's day, which was just after Hamilton's day, Americans had such a fondness for arithmetic. Today the town reeks of it. Everywhere you go you are deluged with neat tables of figures with footnotes of figures; and if you sit at a press table and try to follow almost any given story, you get off into reports of so many billions that very soon you wonder whether you are only drawing doodles of Halley's comet or what.

Currently, and by way of illustration, everybody is talking about taxes. So you slip into a ringside seat in the rather lush Ways and Means Committee hearing room, and the parade of figures, dollars, millions of dollars, billions of dollars, begins.

It's a polite, and cultured Hudson River monotone when Secretary Morgenthau recites them; it's a quickening stream when Randolph Paul turns loose. It's a very simple little rivulet with only one song, 16 to 1, 16 to 1, when F. E. Gimlett, arrayed in the faded denim and dungaree and high laced boots of a Leadville prospector, stands before the committee. It's a solemn and a bit sonorous wave when Economic Stabilizer Vinson speaks. But it's all figures, dollars, millions of dollars, mostly billions of dollars.

It's very confusing. The Treasury has figures, a whole Department devoted to tax figures; the Department of Labor has a Bureau of Statistics; the Federal Reserve can snow you under with figures. Mr. Vinson has sundry computators. Those who make the production of figures a business outnumber in Washington, I feel, those who do not by at least two to one.

We are whipped before we start, because when Mr. Vinson pontificates on the burden of the proposed taxes on the married man, no dependents, in the $2,000-a-year class, Representative Carlson politely interrupts to inquire whether the figures include the 12½ per cent carry-over on unforgiven 1942 taxes. Mr. Vinson concedes they do not; hence the figures are incomplete. Mr. Vinson resumes and somebody asks whether he is talking about the fiscal year or the calendar year. Mr. Vinson pours himself a cup of water and glances about with harried look for a third assistant stabilizer who, it develops, isn't sure. It turns out that it makes a lot of difference. About this time you fall off the sled.

As a matter of good American fact, it can be remarked that very few of the national and international problems facing the country, and specifically the problem of wartime taxation, are problems that have answers in mathematics. . . . And also there is politics.

By way of illustration: If the mathematicians of Washington were to find agreement on anything, it would probably be that the inflationary gap is substantially greater than the $10,500,000,000 the Administration seeks in new taxes.

Yet hardly anywhere do you hear even a whisper urging that the full gap be mathematically closed.

Why? Because it is recognized that it would be politically impractical for Congressmen, no less than the Administration, to go to the polls next year with such a tax bill behind them. Moreover, it is felt that the inherent good sense of the American people is causing them to put substantial amounts in bonds and savings for a rainy day, reducing somewhat the inflationary threat.

So in Washington, contrary to all the abundant evidence, arithmetic isn't everything. . . . But where were we? Oh, yes, come back, Albert; all is forgiven.

The Home-Town Weekly

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

With unfailing regularity, there arrives by post each Monday a copy of the weekly newspaper published in the old home county. In it are recorded the comings and goings of old friends and neighbors, and the names of many who have come to do the work so well begun by those of a generation of pioneers. One gradually becomes aware that the record of local news contains, progressively, fewer and ever fewer familiar names, and more and more the names of first or second-generation Europeans. A community once made up almost entirely of families emigrating from New England, New York State, and in less numbers from Pennsylvania, has gradually taken on the racial hues long prevailing in States adjacent to and beyond it.

But many of those of the earlier generation still remain. A recent copy of the paper recorded the celebration of the ninety-ninth birthday of a veteran of the War of the '60s.

Recently, he recalled that in his younger days—and mine—we worked together in a threshing crew. He even recalled a remark attributed to me which might appropriately be recorded here if I could remember it.

In the earlier days now so pleasantly recalled, there were three or four of the county papers, all literary marvels and specimens of the work and art of masters, at least in the estimation of an admiring youth, just learning to read in words of four or more letters. It may be that the still moist ink from these weekly visitors, or from the somewhat more mature New York Weekly Tribune, whose guiding genius was Horace Greeley, rubbed off onto the hands of the young reader. It is said that the contact is ineradicable.

Years ago—a good many years, at that—the financial sponsors of one of these journals which had waged and lost a crucial political battle in the home county, sought unsuccessfully to place its fortunes in the hands of a graduate from the threshing crew. But other, if less attractive work made entry into the dreamed-of field impossible at the time. And so it remained to be recorded in a recent issue of the county paper, under the standing head "Fifty Years Ago," in a purely personal note, that this same novice, in another city, was "practicing law for a living, and editing the Tribune for fun."

If it can be proved, or conceded, that one can make a living practicing law, or have fun editing a newspaper, the fact recorded cannot be denied. The two vocations are, in fact, in no way incongruous. But the odds, if so they can be described, seem all on the side of the newspaper. And not because it is all fun. The lawyer in the county-seat town, whether it be large or small, too often is obliged to apply himself to the effort to keep someone out of trouble, or to get someone into trouble. People who are fortunate, or lucky, seldom require the services of a country lawyer. And everybody reads the newspapers.

Not long ago, while visiting in the old county seat, it was possible to refresh fading memory by reading in the files of the weekly the newspaper record of the trial of what was known as the "Britton case." Britton, the State's complaining witness, was a country storekeeper in Pleasant Valley. Complaints of his alleged domestic indiscretions had so aroused the people of that and adjoining neighborhoods that a party of these, led by the pastor of the community church, took him in the night and administered the proverbial treatment of tar and feathers.

The personnel of this party of midnight riders was never published. In those days, in Wisconsin, indictments could be returned only by a grand jury, and not upon information. So no indictments were ever returned. Witnesses known to possess actual knowledge of their own guilt, as well as the guilt of other suspects, defied threats of commitments for refusal to answer pertinent questions propounded by the prosecuting attorney. Public sentiment, both in church and lay circles, so strongly approved in a quiet law-abiding community, this summary action where ordinary lawful interference was unavailable, that legal punishment was made impossible.

Another item, on an adjoining page in the files, tells of the survey being made for the first railroad in northern Wisconsin. The road's advent marked the passing of the stage-coach driven by "Uncle Jerry" Rusk, later Wisconsin's Governor and first Commissioner of Agriculture in Washington.

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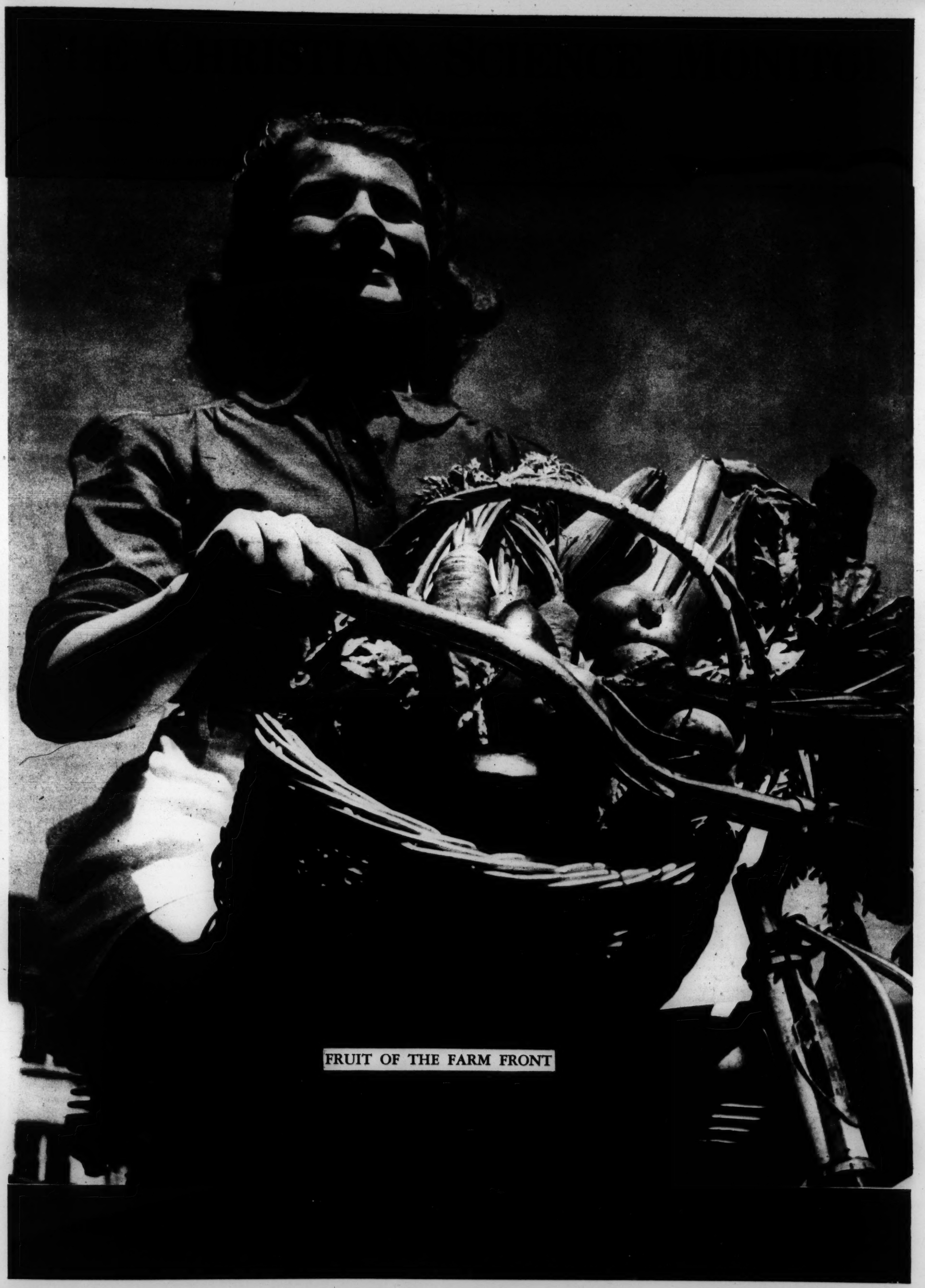


FRUIT OF THE FARM FRONT

Salute to a Symphony Leader

By John N. Burk

Photos Arthur Griffin, Scherves Studios, Alfredo Valente

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY: A Quiet Modesty Pervades His Musical Energy

A RECORD OF A SORT has been set at Symphony Hall—the Boston Symphony Orchestra has opened a season for the 20th successive October under the same conductor. The event breaks a tradition as well as a record, for the orchestra, now in its 63rd season, has never stayed wed to one leader for more than eight years at a stretch. A tradition often has a reason behind it, and the reason here was the wise avoidance of that pitfall observable in Europe's best—the long-continuing state of affairs where orchestra and conductor together sink ever more deeply into the complacent and sleepy routine of the "fonctionnaire."

The singular position of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is that it has had for so many years a conductor so far from complacent. Geniuses of the first order happen now and then among conductors, but a quality of restlessness is apt to be found with this kind of greatness. After raising an orchestra to the heights, they have a way of departing, leaving a sad gap behind them. Perhaps the Boston audiences have tended to take their blessing as much for granted as people always do when they have the same high quality week after week and year after year. Although their loyalty and enthusiasm is unquestionable, one only has to watch the audiences in other cities which hear the orchestra once or twice or even five times a year to sense the difference in tension.

It is Koussevitzky's most remarkable trait that this very recurrence of concerts week after week and year after year leaves him with an undiminished store of freshness of outlook, abounding energy, and artistic ambition. He can turn to a standard composition for the 77th time, study it and present it as freshly as if it had just been composed. When the leader has this quality of enterprise and this spirit of quest, and when he exacts resilience and adaptability in the ranks of his players—then even the suspicion of routine performance becomes impossible.

Twenty years treats different men in different ways. They have added to the personality of Serge Koussevitzky, given him greater depth and character, and otherwise laid no more than a light hand upon him. He first landed in America, in September, 1924. This writer remembers clearly his appearance as he stepped down the gangplank of the Ile de France and made his way to that spot on the odorous Hudson River dock where the letter "K" was almost obscured by a mountain of luggage almost entirely his own. He looked younger than his years, with his dapper tweeds and his almost excessively polite manner of speech, warming quickly to ardor on any musical subject.

The Koussevitzky of 1943 is not essentially different, nor has he perceptibly changed except in superficial ways. Watch him upon the stand, or engage him for a moment in conversation. The physical alertness bespeaks the man who is moderate and always careful in his habits. He possesses, as then, the faculty for complete relaxation and rest after the tension of a performance. The mental alertness, the range of his interests has increased. He is fond of philosophizing. But the absorbing subject, never long absent, is music. His art remains his absorbing passion, nor has his eagerness lost any of its edge.

But in another sense he has changed—changed as a European will when through two decades in the New World old ties have fallen into disuse, and new ones taken their place by imperceptible degrees. With long association the point of view is accepted, the habits of thought in little things, the touches of humor in the give and take of everyday matters. They wear down, bit by bit, what is alien; they lead to inter-understanding, and finally to self-identification with another people. This process of self-identification still continues. It will fortunately never erase Koussevitzky's basic Russian character, his European graciousness and cosmopolitanism.

Nineteen years ago, when Koussevitzky stood awaiting customs inspection on the French Line Pier, he was a stranger, surrounded by incomprehensible people speaking an incomprehensible language. Perhaps at that moment he was unbearably homesick—as homesick as his countryman Tchaikovsky had been years before when he found himself in New York, a stranger in an outpost of civilization, a wide ocean removed from all that he knew or cared for. If these were Serge Koussevitzky's sensations, he concealed them perfectly, as he responded with a courteous "enchanté" to those who were there to welcome him. He once admitted, long afterwards, that he had then had no remote idea of remaining in America for more than a season, or two at the outside. The opportunity to have a world-famous orchestra and a free hand with it tempted him. But, having had his fling, he would presently return to his home and his friends, and his orchestra in Paris.

To the musical public of America he was at least as strange as they were to him. The very name was exotic, and the tales about him were fabulous. There were the accounts of his early exploits as double bass virtuoso, of his voyages along the Volga with his orchestra, his disagreements with the Soviet authorities, his later "Concerts Koussevitzky" in Paris, and his electrifying guest appearances in London.

Koussevitzky was liked and accepted at once in America. He was found to be less unorthodox in his tempi than had been reported. The worst that could be said of him was that he conducted Beethoven or Wagner as he felt their music, quite honestly, and could not alter his musical instincts to what someone else considered to be the correct tempi. There are some tempi over which there will never be unanimous agreement. There are some pages of music in which Koussevitzky has gradually grown toward orthodoxy. Generally speaking, the acceptance of Koussevitzky's tempi nowadays is as close to unanimous as could be expected with any conductor.

While the American public was getting used to Serge Koussevitzky, Koussevitzky gradually found himself more and more at home with the American public. The process of acclimatization creeps upon one unawares. Customs cease to be outlandish, friends of circumstance are found to be friends indeed. An orchestra whom its new leader cannot even address in a single language they can all understand finds close rapport with him, responds to the slightest shade of his expressive intent, becomes the most vital concern of his life. The Boston Symphony audiences, the Amercian public, the American musical scene, of which the newcomer from Europe has known nothing, become the fiber, the virtual extent of his career. No reluctance was involved—no sense of limitation. The expatriate who had no place in Russia, a visitor's place in France, found at last his soil and his roots. He brought with him from the Old World a rich culture which still graces Koussevitzky, the American citizen, and remains the basic substance of Koussevitzky, the performing artist.

To admit this is not to belittle the Americanism of Koussevitzky. In bringing Tchaikovsky or Shostakovitch to American audiences, in achieving superb choral performances with American forces, in realizing his fondest dreams of a school in direct relation with young American talents, he has, while working with them, taken their still groping but immensely promising talents to heart. The musical Koussevitzky remains as young as they—he shares their elasticity and freedom from prejudice. Youth will always be about him. He will always be more congenial with them, will always have more to impart to them than to others. On the creative side, he has much to draw from them too. He has befriended the most talented and forward-looking composers in this country, made himself intimately familiar with their personal traits, and so reached an understanding of their music which is as native as a native-born conductor's could be.

Koussevitzky's orchestra, which he has made a part of himself, the composers whose every step he has developed by performance, the school which he realized after a life of planning and which he will resume when conditions permit, the festival at Tanglewood—these are the seat of his deepest affections. It has taken a score of years to bring them to fruition—and he has further, more far-reaching plans for them all.

BOSTON'S SYMPHONY LEADER AT THE PIANO

MR. KOUSSEVITZKY'S ABSORBING INTEREST IS MUSIC

Germany's "Second Ruhr"

By Silesius

FLYING FORTRESSES CLIMB ABOVE THE CLOUDS ON A BOMBING MISSION
These Planes Are a Part of the United States Eighth Air Force, Based in England, Heading for Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, in Germany

Wide World, Associated Press Photos

BEFORE THE TAKE-OFF
First Lieutenant Joe Haas of San Jose, California, Waves From the Cockpit of the "Hunga-Dunga" as the Fortress Sets Forth, Destination Unannounced

ALLIED BOMBING of German military and industrial installations is increasing in quantity and efficiency. After attacking the German transportation system, Allied bombing squads are now striking at the very heart of Germany's industrial power. Today, Germany is virtually a beleaguered country and, with the Allied bombing range ever extending, new centers of German war production are devastated by air raids. Allied military leaders believe that already now the air offensive of the American and British air forces has seriously curtailed Germany's fighting power.

The success of Allied air arms is mainly due to the fact that in contrast to the bombing methods applied by the German Luftwaffe early in the war, Allied planes did not indiscriminately discharge their bomb-loads on military and nonmilitary objectives. They are not aiming at terrorizing the civil population in the enemy countries and at obtaining a moral break-down. Allied bombing attacks are directed against strategic important targets. The air offensive against Germany is a continuation and a completion with more effective means of the all-out blockade against the Reich.

The blueprint of Allied air strategy explains why the quasi-totality of the 15,000 tons of bombs which, in May-June, of this year, fell on Germany were discharged over the Ruhr Valley, most important industrial center of the Reich, while, in July-August, Hamburg and other seaports were thoroughly destroyed. According to neutral observers returning from the Reich, the battle of the Ruhr has been won by the R. A. F. and the American Air Corps. The Ruhr coal pits, iron mines and factories are either idle or produce very little. The majority of the 4,500,000 of inhabitants have been evacuated. The Ruhr industries have been the very heart of Germany's production system. They produced 110,000,000 tons of coal—two thirds of the total output of the prewar Reich—27,500,000 tons of coke, 11,000,000 tons of pig iron and nearly 14,000,000 tons of steel—again almost two thirds of German production in 1938.

However, although Germany's industrial system has received a staggering blow, it is not likely to crack in the near future. The Nazis have not been taken unprepared by the Allied air offensive. Despite Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's boasting that "no Allied bombs would fall on the Reich," the German High Command had always been more realistic than Hitler's second and had foreseen that the Allies would be able to retaliate against German air attacks.

Since early 1937, an important part of Germany's industrial installations have been systematically dispersed over a vast region and vital factories have been shifted to the East of the Reich territory. This transfer has been speeded up since the beginning of the war, and especially since the rise of Allied air power. Although the Ruhr is still Germany's most concentrated production center of heavy industry, today it produces no more than 40 per cent instead of 70 per cent of the total coal and 36 per cent instead of 70 per cent of the total German steel output.

New centers of German industry have been built up in Saxony (Wirtschaftsgebiet Mittelelbe), in Austria and Czechoslovakia and especially around the rich coal pits of Upper Silesia. With Essen, Dortmund, Gelsenkirchen, Düsseldorf, Wuppertal and other Ruhr cities bombed to shambles; coal pits, blast-furnaces and factories in and near Beuthen, Koenigshuette, Kattovice, Gleiwitz, Sosnowisce are working to the very limit of their capacity. Partition of Upper Silesia in 1921 had hampered the industrial development of this region, rich in many vital raw materials. Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, which received parts of the area, destroyed their economic interdependence by applying protective tariffs. Now, after the German conquest of Czechoslovakia and of Poland, production has again been streamlined and an industrial center of enormous capacity, a "second Ruhr" has been created.

Upper Silesian coal mines are considered the richest in continental Europe. Today, their output reaches 100,000,000 tons a year, equalizing almost the Ruhr production. Lead and zinc production in the formerly Polish part of Upper Silesia near Tarnowisce-Boleslav have been considerably stepped up by the Nazis and cover an increasingly large part of German consumption of these minerals.

The weakness of Germany's "second Ruhr," however, is the small quantity and poor quality of its iron ore reserves. The Upper Silesian ore contains only 30 per cent of iron as compared with 64 per cent iron in the high grade Swedish ores. Although the Nazis have developed new methods to extricate iron from low-grade ore (Hermann Goering Werke at Salzgitter [Saxony] and in Upper Silesia), the process is still relatively costly. Upper Silesian iron and steel production is far from having replaced the Ruhr output. Today the Silesian production reaches only the 4,000,000 tons mark while the Ruhr blast furnaces produced 14,000,000 tons a year.

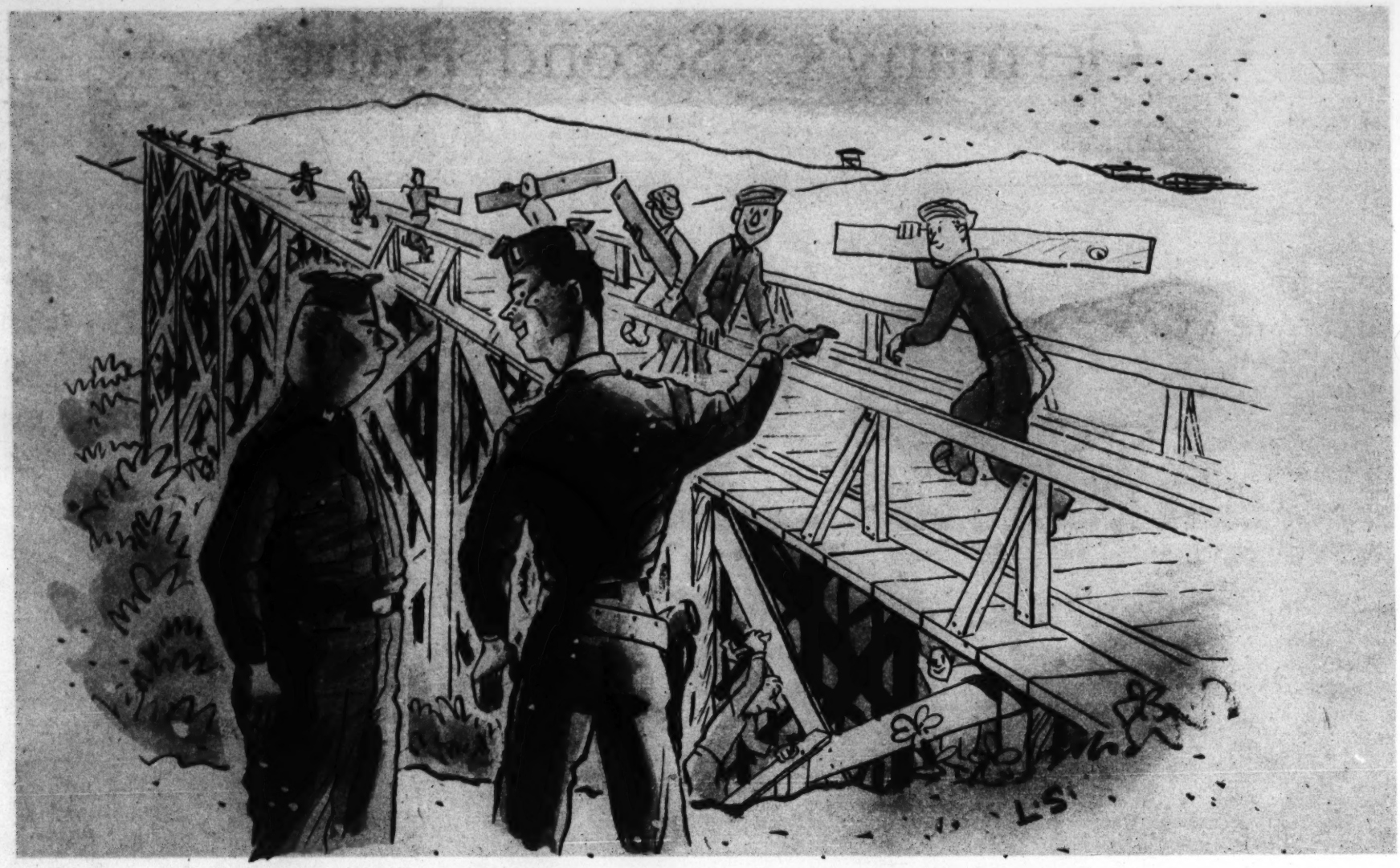
The claims of German propagandists that "Upper Silesia in the near future will compete with the Ruhr for first place at the head of German industrial areas," that "Upper Silesia was to become the greatest armament forge of the Reich" are certainly exaggerated. The truth is that the enormous production capacity of the Ruhr industry built up in several generations is not easy to replace by new installations.

More successful than the attempts to replace the Ruhr heavy industry by building up the Upper Silesian iron mills have been the Nazi endeavors to develop a new chemical industry for the transformation of the increasing coal output. Among numerous other chemical plants, important factories for the production of synthetic oil have been built and their capacity will soon reach 1,000,000 tons a year.

The increased industrial production of the Upper Silesian industry necessitated the development of new transportation facilities. Coal and other raw materials, as well as manufactured goods, must not only be produced but must reach other transformation centers or must be shipped to the battlefronts. German, Polish and Czechoslovakian railway systems have now been connected and new branch lines have been built. Moreover, important new waterways linking the river systems in Eastern Europe are under construction. According to recent information, the new Adolf Hitler canal, the Oder-Danube canal and the Vistula canal will be completed early in 1944.

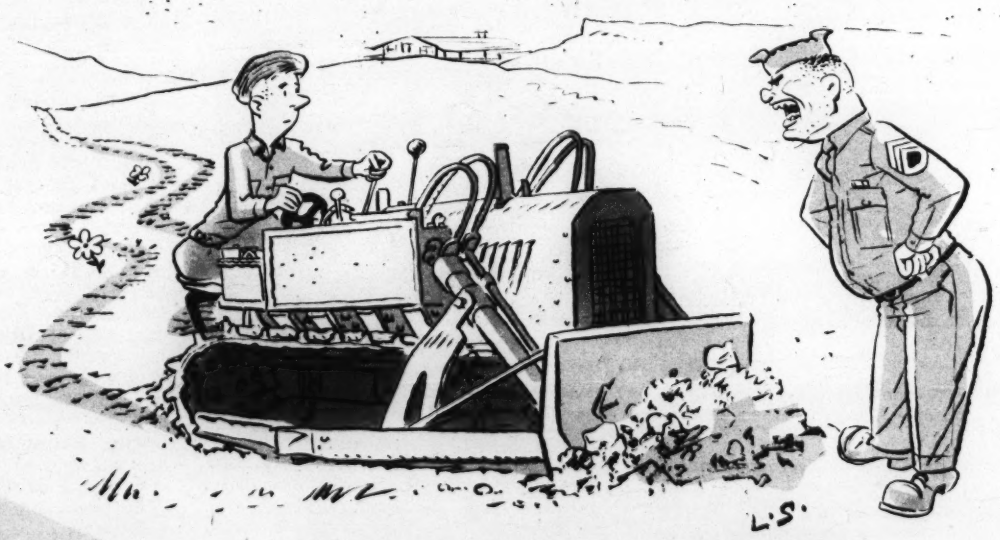
Since the beginning of this year, the Upper Silesian industrial region has become a separate Gau (province) of the Third Reich. The new province has received the name of "Four years plan Gau," indicating that Upper Silesia has become the most important center of industrial planning undertaken by the German state. Most of the industrial plants taken over from their Polish and Czechoslovakian owners as well as the

(Continued on page 14)



"No, It Doesn't Go Anyplace—But Isn't It Beautifully Built?"

Fun of the Forces



"Flower Lover or Not—That's No Way to Build a Road!"

"—And Meat Is Served Three Times a Week!"

These drawings, made especially for Fun of the Forces Page, are by Corporal Leonard Sansone, Corps of Engineers.

Corporal Sansone got his basic training at the Engineer Replacement Training Center, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. He used this background as material for these drawings.

A native of Norwood, Massachusetts, he was educated there and at the Massachusetts School of Art. Prior to entering the Army in January, 1942, he was Art Director of Smart Magazine.

At Fort Belvoir he was a member of the staff of Duckboard, at one time regarded as one of the finest Army publications in the country.

Drawings by courtesy of New England Division of Engineers, Boston, Mass.

Showdown on Equal Rights

By Mary Hornaday

SHALL equality of the sexes be written into the American Constitution?

After hanging fire for 20 years, this question may be settled by Congress this fall or, at least, sent on to the American people for their vote.

World War I helped bring suffrage for women of the United States. World War II may establish their legal right to equality, even though it has not actually been attained in all fields.

The war has put new life in the fight over the 20-year-old amendment, with lines for and against it changing rapidly. New opposition has developed from certain groups whose main objective is to keep women sequestered in the home, but the amendment has gained a number of new supporters, too. A showdown may come this fall, now that the amendment has reached the Senate calendar and is waiting approval by the House Judiciary Committee.

Revised wording has been agreed upon for the amendment, so it is now modeled after the suffrage amendment. It says:

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Added to this is a provision that all state ratifications of the amendment must take place within nine years after its submission, so as to prevent its falling by the wayside the way the Child Labor amendment has done.

The amendment would not take effect until five years after its ratification, in order to give states time to bring their property, inheritance, and other laws into harmony with it.

The rewriting of the amendment into more careful legal language has won some new friends for it.

Opposition still comes from women's groups who are afraid of the amendment's effect on protective labor legislation such as maximum hour and minimum wage laws that apply to women only. Sponsors of the amendment say it would not affect good protective laws such as those that protect a woman at the time of the birth of a child. Laws that restrict women's right to work and make employers prefer to hire men are bad, they contend.

The war has wiped much such restrictive legislation off the statute books. A number of states have abrogated laws limiting hours that women can work because the nation at war cannot afford such deterrents to employment.

Need for protective legislation has also been reduced by increasing participation of women in labor unions. This means they can bargain collectively for better working conditions for both men and women in their plants, instead of asking their legislatures to pass special laws to protect women alone.

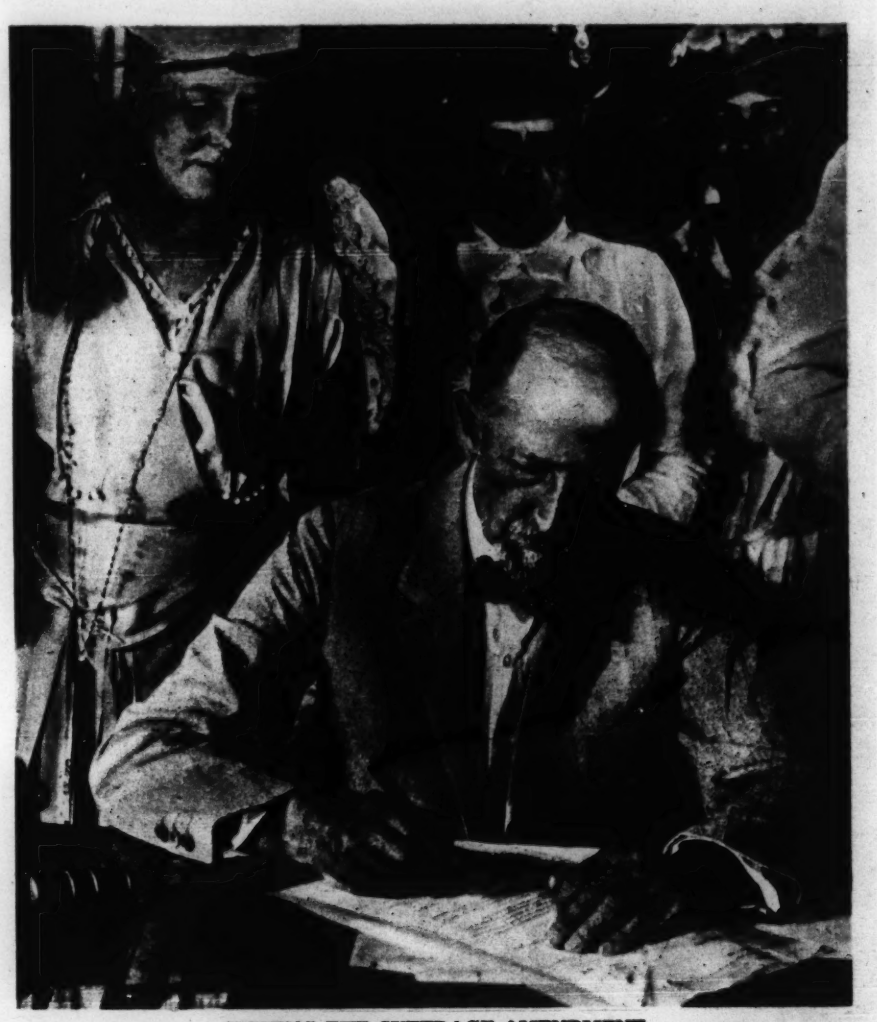
Even Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the U. S. Women's Bureau, long-time advocate of protective legislation, says she thinks its chief need now is in service industries which are largely unorganized and are not reached by federal legislation that has improved the status of many working women in recent years.

While the equal rights amendment has been hanging fire on Capitol Hill these many years, women have been marching ahead to equal opportunities and responsibilities with men—not as fast as some would like, but faster than some women's efficiency has been able to keep pace. The war has given the equality movement a great impetus. That is why sponsors of the amendment, including a score of national women's organizations, feel they must get their amendment passed now or perhaps wait many years.

Equality to a degree our grandmothers scarcely dreamed of has been written into numerous federal laws and regulations in recent years.

One milestone was reached when the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act fixed minimum wage and maximum hours the same for men and women engaged in interstate commerce.

Another was passed when the National War Labor Board established the plan for "equal pay for equal work." About 500 companies have equalized rates of men's and women's pay under this standard.



SIGNING THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Frederick Huntington Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Signed This Bill on June 4, 1919, in the Presence of Victorious Suffrage Leaders

Wide World Photos

WOMAN'S LABOR CHIEF MARY ANDERSON

Veteran of World War I, Miss Anderson Thinks the Present Conflict Will Have a Profound Effect on America's Women

Congress recently passed a bill giving the Wacs more nearly equal rank, status, and benefits with men whose Army jobs they fill.

Women doctors recently won the right to commissions in the Army and Navy.

Less important, but still significant, was the action the Civil Service Commission took to remove women out of a manual of jobs for handicapped and disabled persons, when the unfavorable comparison was called to their attention by the American Association of University Women.

With all these advances, why are certain women convinced that an equal rights amendment needs to be added to the Federal Constitution?

The National Woman's Party, originator of the amendment, says there are still hundreds of legal discriminations on the statute books of the various states that could be wiped off if they were made unconstitutional through a federal amendment. To get them off by separate lobby campaigns in each state, they say, will take 150 years.

Most thorough-going study of legal discriminations against women in the United States was made a few years ago by Miss Sara Louise Buchanan, of the U. S. Women's Bureau, at the request of the League of Nations.

Miss Buchanan found numerous discriminations left on the statute books, but said most of them were through tradition or mass apathy, rather than a prejudiced attitude toward women.

She also found that what are often termed "discriminations" by ardent feminists are sometimes mere "distinctions." For instance, in many states females have a lower age of consent to marriage than males, due to their supposedly different rates of physical development. Can these differences be called "discriminations"? Would men attempt to seek a lower marriage age if it were written into the Constitution that "equal rights should not be abridged on account of sex"?

Discriminations that Miss Buchanan traced to social tradition include those forbidding women to run for public office, to serve on juries, and to manage their own property. Legislative action by Idaho and Nebraska this year and approval of a constitutional amendment in Vermont last November increased to 28 the number of states now granting women the right to serve on juries.

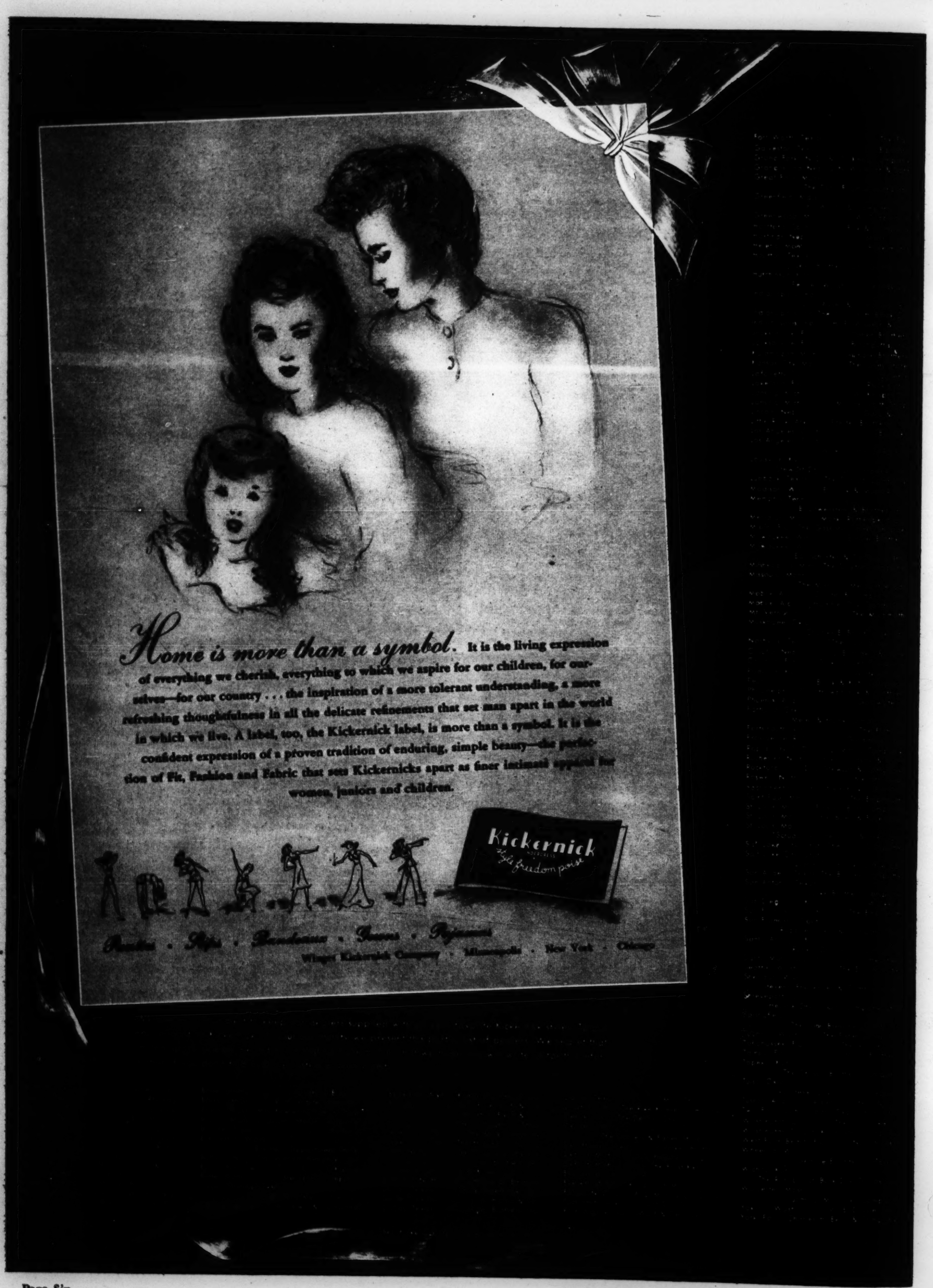
Most sex "distinctions" on the statute books today, Miss Buchanan found, are due to economic expediency. She pointed out that when states grant the husband the choice of domicile and custody of minor children, they do it merely to fix responsibility for family support in one person as head of the family, and not from any particular desire to discriminate between the sexes. In about 40 states, property accumulated during marriage by the combined efforts of husband and wife is the separate property of the husband in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

The National Woman's Party was once alone in its support for an equal rights amendment, but gradually through the years it has gained backers, partly because of the trend of the times, partly because of the tireless efforts of such crusaders as Miss Alice Paul and a small but persistent band of women operating out of Alva Belmont House on Capitol Hill.

Among the most powerful supporters of the amendment today are the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and the Republican Party, which had the equal rights principle in its 1940 platform.

As for the argument of the amendment's newly vocal opponents that "woman's place is in the home," one active young wife, a member of the Woman's Party, said recently: "If we get this amendment in our Constitution now, it will mean we will have more time to give to our homes because we won't have to trot up to the State Legislature every time a bill comes up affecting women.

"Men and women," she declared, "have always been equal. This amendment is not a grant of equality to women, but a legal affirmation of an existing fact."


Home is more than a symbol. It is the living expression of everything we cherish, everything to which we aspire for our children, for ourselves—for our country . . . the inspiration of a more tolerant understanding, a more refreshing thoughtfulness in all the delicate refinements that set man apart in the world in which we live. A label, too, the Kickernick label, is more than a symbol. It is the confident expression of a proven tradition of enduring, simple beauty—the perfection of Fit, Fashion and Fabric that sets Kickernicks apart as finer intimate apparel for women, juniors and children.
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the freedom point
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Diplomat—Prisoner in the Vatican

By Oswald Garrison Villard

As the Allied forces push north in Italy, their advance brings more and more into the spotlight an American who, at the time of writing, is a prisoner in Vatican City, and who has performed a task of high importance under the greatest odds. He is Harold L. Tittmann, American Chargé d'Affaires. Not many people in the United States perhaps know this man or his background, yet his story, with its human interest and its example of unfailing courage, is at once a challenge and an inspiration. The story is given below.

By Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway

THE GATEWAY TO VATICAN CITY—ROME OUTSIDE

THAT THE UNITED STATES has a diplomatic representative who is a prisoner in the Vatican is realized by few Americans. But the reverberations of the Allied bombing of Rome had hardly passed away when the enemy radio announced that Mnsgr. Giovanni Baptista Montini, the Papal Undersecretary of State, had immediately interviewed Harold H. Tittmann, the American Chargé d'Affaires at the Vatican, to discuss the raid with him. The Monsignor did not have far to go, for Mr. Tittmann resides in a very fine apartment near the Papal gardens, set aside for him by the Vatican as soon as he had made his difficult decision to accept confinement within its spacious grounds. Mussolini had agreed that the United States could have an official reporter and observer within the Holy City, despite the declaration of war against this country. But he specified that whoever was selected should never leave the Vatican until the war ended. Everything beyond that was out of bounds; entrance into the city of Rome would make the American representative subject to immediate arrest and confinement.

♣ ♣ ♣

What made his decision the more difficult for Mr. Tittmann was a first ruling, later altered, that he must separate himself from his wife who would not be allowed to reside with him, though his two young sons were to be permitted to come from Switzerland, where they are in school, to spend their vacations with him. No one likes to be confined indefinitely within a limited space, to say nothing of separation from his family, and Mr. Tittmann had already been two and a half years away from the United States. But he is more than a good soldier, and so he decided to follow the wishes of the State Department. For reasons that will be told, he cannot move about much, but he does play some tennis, and the Papal gardens give him all the scope needed for such exercise as he can take. Then he knows Italy well and likes it, for he spent eleven years in the American embassy there, from 1925 to 1936, his is a fluent Italian, and he speaks French as well. From April 21, 1941, on he has been assistant to the personal representative of the President of the United States to the Pope, that personal representative being Myron Taylor, whose appointment to this mission was laid in some quarters to Mr. Roosevelt's political ambition, and in other quarters, among Protestant churchmen, caused a storm of indignation; it was held that the President had no authority to enter into diplomatic relations with the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

But aside from his long Italian experience, there were still other reasons why Harold Tittmann was chosen for this extremely important post. A Protestant himself, he had no difficulty whatever in establishing amicable relations with the Vatican long before he became the advisor and interpreter of Mr. Taylor, and his invariable companion on the latter's visits to the Vatican Foreign Office. As for the diplomatic society of Rome, in which he figured as second secretary, first secretary and counsellor of the embassy, it is safe to say that few if any Americans have ever surpassed Mr. Tittmann in his popularity.

This does not mean that he is of the gay and fashionable type, or that he has kept what is known as a "great house" and entertained freely and lavishly, for he is a man of small means, having practically only his official pay. His success lies in his personal charm, his extraordinary modesty, and his still more remarkable physical and spiritual heroism. It was on a June day in 1918 that a first lieutenant of American Engineers, who had just aided in putting barbed wire through a wheat field near Soissons, saw an American fighter plane make a crash landing in that field. It was the pilot's first flight and he had been compelled to lose the group with which he was fighting because of engine trouble, only to be immediately surrounded by enemy planes. In no time at all he knew that he would have to make a forced landing—he wasn't even quite clear what had happened to him. To his joy he saw that inviting wheat field under him. He reached it going approximately a hundred miles an hour, with his plane barely in control. It struck the barbed wire which had been put up not to trap our men, but hold off the enemy, and his plane crashed. His seat broke, and with it Lieutenant Tittmann was flung far ahead of the plane.

♣ ♣ ♣

When the Engineer lieutenant reached him this pilot looked up and said: "My name is Harold Tittmann. I come from St. Louis," and lapsed into unconsciousness. Taken to a Johns Hopkins Hospital unit, the surgeons speedily found that he had a fractured skull, that both legs and his right arm were broken, that he had a bullet in the lung which had come out under his right shoulder, that his right arm and hand were especially damaged, and a kidney injured. He spent two intervals of six months in American hospitals, only to return again later. His right leg was amputated.

Discharge from the hospitals did not, however, mean complete freedom. But he has never complained. On November 15, 1920, he was appointed secretary of legation, his first foreign assignment being Paris. Thousands of Americans who have had business with the embassies in Paris or Rome will recall this fine-faced, sensitive, able young man, although only the merest handful will have known of the physical difficulties with which he was confronted, or that they were dealing with one of the spiritual heroes of our first World War. It is no exaggeration to say that there is no member of the professional foreign service who is more admired and respected. I remember our present Minister to Cairo, Alexander Kirk, saying to me that he had never met any man in his varied life of whom he was so fond as Harold Tittmann.

Actually he is so modest that the State Department has not on hand a single photograph of him, only a sketch of him when he was considerably younger. His record in the State Department files constitutes the briefest possible statement—at least that which is given out when one inquires for his service. Yet it is easy to understand why Secretary Hull wanted Harold Tittmann at that crucial place in the Vatican. It is because of the complete confidence that everyone who knows him has in him, and because of the thoroughness of his knowledge of the whole European situation—he was assistant chief of the Division of European Affairs during his last service in Washington, going from that to Geneva as consul general a few months before the outbreak of the present war, and then being reappointed to Rome. In other words, Harold Tittmann, aside from his rare spiritual qualities, is one of the finest examples of the high type of professional diplomat we have had in our service since the career was removed from politics, and made one with life tenure, the prospect of a pension, and the opportunity of continuously serving one's country in higher and higher positions.

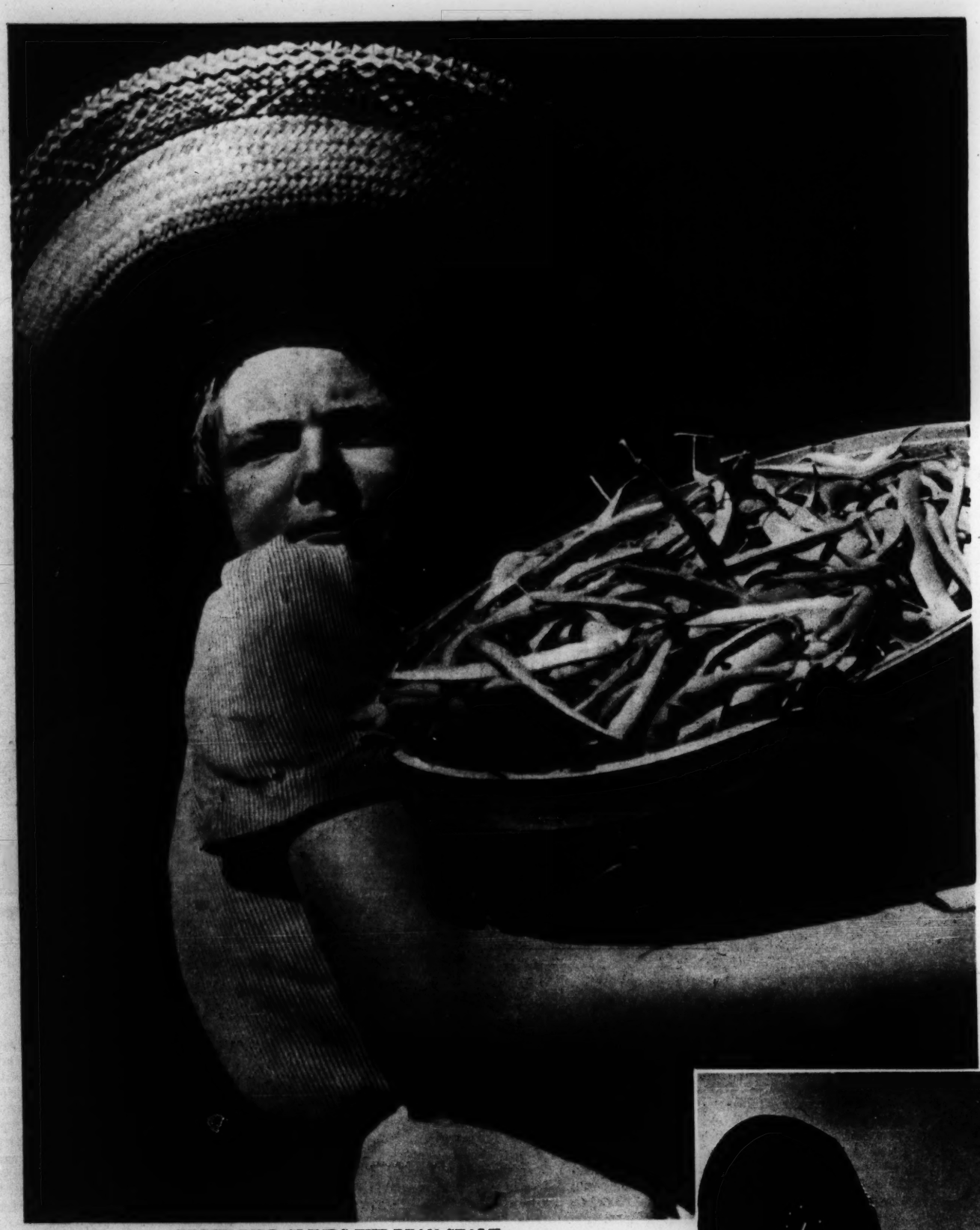
It is the habit nowadays to overlook the men of merit in the service because of the chaotic conditions in the State Department. One book has appeared which practically classifies all career men as snobs and aristocrats and—to their shame—graduates of Harvard, Yale and Princeton. It is alleged of them that they are unsympathetic to those who come into contact with them, that they consider themselves a privileged class, and spend all their time at teas and routs, and that they are so much away from their own country that they have completely lost touch with it. So far as Harold Tittmann is concerned, the only thing in this indictment that applies to him is the fact that he was graduated from Yale. He would be the first to protest against this misrepresentation of the career men, whatever their actual shortcomings may be.

As one who for professional reasons has traveled a great deal abroad, and even after the beginning of this war spent three months in Europe, I can testify that I came back enthusiastic about the men whom I met in the various consular and diplomatic offices representing the United States, and working their heads off in those dark days that marked the beginning of the titanic struggle. Nothing pleased me more in those contacts than the praise given to Harold Tittmann when it was discovered that I knew him.

By rights the subject of this sketch should have been a minister and perhaps even on the way to an ambassadorship before this. But here we come to a real weakness of the service—the lack of adequate pay to enable a man situated like Mr. Tittmann to represent the United States at the head of an important legation or embassy, unless one is sent to a relatively unimportant South American legation or embassy, where the social demands do not call for large expenditures for entertaining and the maintenance of an impressive household. So it may be that Mr. Tittmann will, at his own request, not be considered eligible for a higher office, which will be a genuine loss to the country. For in the postwar days men who are as fine-tempered, as winning in their personalities, and as

(Continued on page 14)

Bringing in the Sheaves



PEGGY BIRD CLIMBS THE BEAN STALK

Workers Like This High School Miss Picked a Record Bean Crop This Fall, Eleven Per Cent More Than Usual, for Victory Needs

IT'S HARVEST TIME. The American farm, which takes its name from the early Anglo-Saxon word "fearme," meaning food, is yielding the fruits of the land again—food to fight for freedom.

Crops now being reaped cost long hours of toil, determined effort to compensate for labor and machinery shortages, and loss from flood and drought. Farmers battled against the elements, and against time in their war on the food front. Figures indicate they won a gallant victory—four per cent more food produced than the all-time record last year!

Even as they bring in the sheaves, however, America's farmers are making plans to meet still greater needs in 1944—plans for food and fiber vitally important to winning the war and the peace to follow. Planting of 380,000,000 acres is the goal for next year, five per cent more than the 1943 harvested acreage. With nearly every crop a war crop, the farmer's aim for the new year will be to make the best use of as much acreage as he can plant.

He will try to top all-time records set in 1943 for dry beans, dry peas, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, and flaxseed for oil. Greater emphasis will also be placed on cereals, including increased wheat acreage, and there will be special need for more soybeans, canning crops, and feed crops. Maintenance of the 1943 record level for all meats and for eggs, as well as keeping dairy products figures stepped up, will be another part of the job.

Record demands have been absorbing the farmer's record food production, and he has been asked for more. During seven consecutive years he has provided that "more" asked for each season. He expects to do it again in '44.

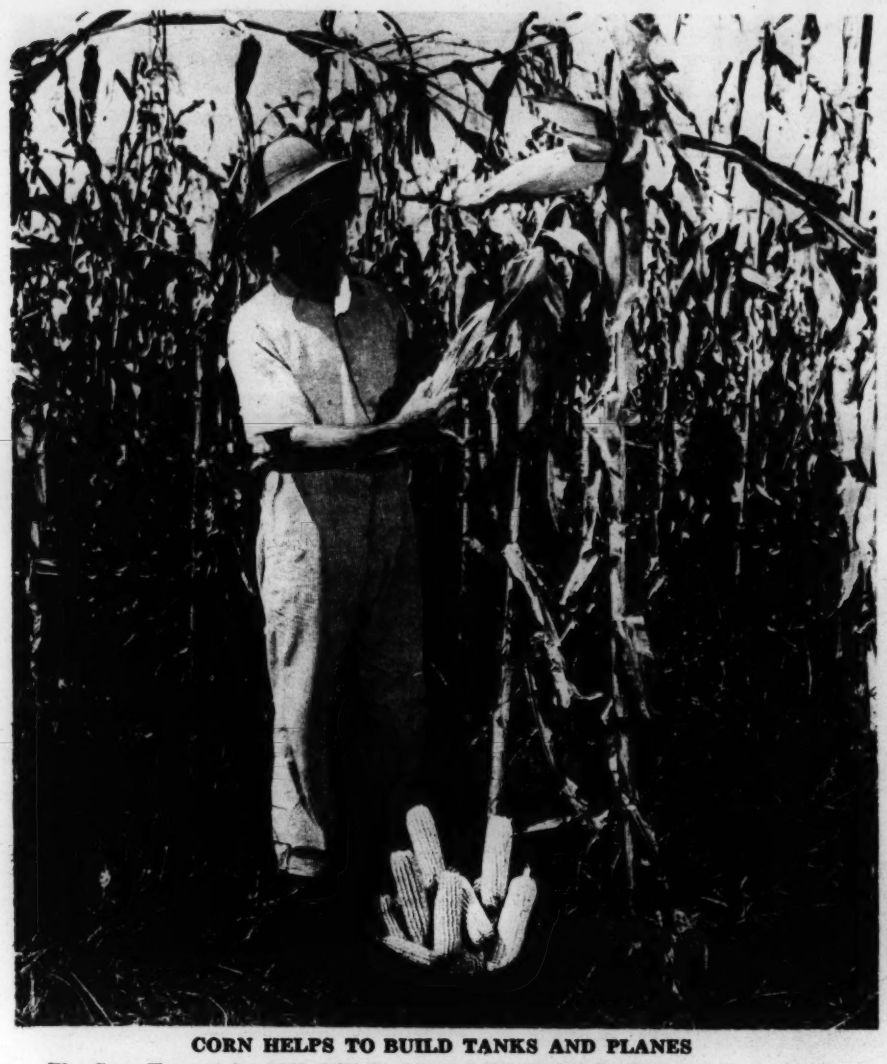
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Photos

SECOND LARGEST HAY CROP ON RECORD

Barbara Cummings, Louise Saunders and Iva Wynn Help "Pitch" a Small Part of the Ninety-nine Million-Ton Hay Harvest

A FIGHTING MAN ON THE HOME FRONT

D. D. Deeds of Kirkersville, Ohio, Is One of the Farmers Who Are Producing More Food This Year Than Ever Before Came From a Single Country

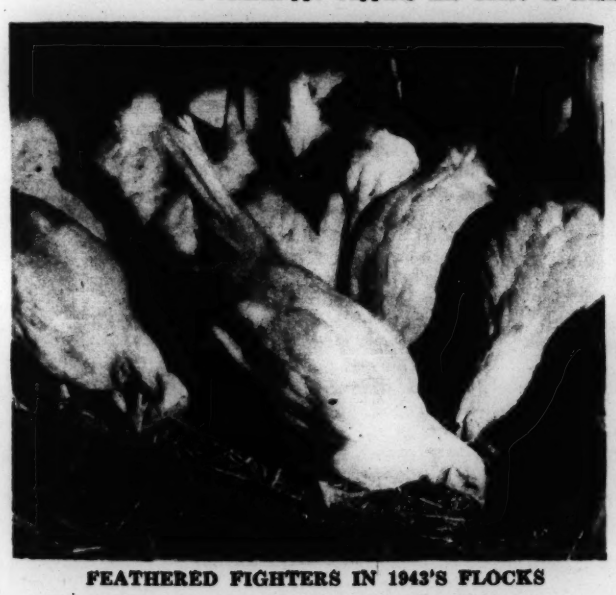


CORN HELPS TO BUILD TANKS AND PLANES

The Corn Harvest for 1943 Will Be About 2,875,000,000 Bushels and B. A. Smith of Mississippi Supplies His Share of Husky Ears

APPLES MUST BE FREED OF INSECTS

Michigan Apple Growers Are Using a Spray Machine to Protect the American Fruit Harvest, Which Should Total 93,135,000 Bushels



FEATHERED FIGHTERS IN 1943'S FLOCKS

Five Billion Pounds of Chicken and Five Billion Dozen Eggs Will Come From American Farms This Year

WAR CONTRIBUTION FROM THE WEST

One Billion Pounds of Lamb and Mutton and 377 Million Pounds of Shorn Wool Will Be Available

THE COTTON CROP

Cotton Provides Clothing, Life Rafts, Pontoons, Smokeless Powder

TO FEED AMERICA AND HER ALLIES

About 127 Million Animals Will Be Converted Into Pork, Ham, Bacon and Other Products This Year

CATTLE GRAZE ON BROAD RANGE LANDS

Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas Produce a Big Part of the Ninety-Eight Million Pounds of Beef and Veal Needed

PEANUTS FOR WAR

An All-Time Record Harvest 22 Per Cent Greater Than Last Year

The First Lady of Chip Chop

By Ray Pierre

SAND AND THE SEA

IN THE THEATER—THE WORK SHE LOVES BEST
Katharine Cornell in a Scene From "The Doctor's Dilemma"

"IF THIS HORRIBLE WAR has taught us anything, it is the importance of the fundamental, simple things that our forefathers took for granted," says Katharine Cornell, first lady of the theater.

At "Chip Chop," her summer home and experimental farm on Martha's Vineyard, Miss Cornell finds pleasure and relaxation in the homely chores her great-grandmother used to do. She is discovering the sort of skills that war's exigencies and sacrifices require of the nation's women.

It is a new role for Candida and Jennifer, Saint Joan and Juliet. But to it she brings the same enthusiasm, vitality and brilliance with which she has endowed her unforgettable gallery of stage portraits. For a few brief months she escapes the footlights, the furbelows and fanfare of her profession into a realm of soil, sun and sea.

She forgets the lady of the theater in a daily round of activities that make her one with the millions of farm women and homemakers straining every resource to assure victory on the home front.

From early morning until dusk she toils in her Victory Garden, sterilizes and bottles milk, separates the cream, churns her own butter, feeds and waters her horse, cow and chickens, drives her buggy into town for groceries, and cooks supper for her husband (who is also her producer), Mr. Guthrie McClintic.

When necessary, she can even do a minor repair job on her small electric plant. She pumps her own spring water. With justifiable pride, she displays the newly-arrived mechanical separator, which she managed to put together herself, and which to a city-bred reporter looks like the last word in complicated devices.

"I haven't tried to use it yet," she confessed. "There's an instruction book comes with it. I've still got to bone up on it."

In the meantime, she continues separating the cream with an old-fashioned suction gadget, and laboriously grinds out butter in a wooden churn.

"I believe women ought to know how to do everything," she said emphatically, as she pumped water into the milk can, sterilizing it thoroughly before straining a fresh, bubbling supply of milk into it. "This, mind you, is very amateurish. I'd hate to have a real farmer read your story and get the impression that I have any pretensions about my skill and knowledge. But I'm trying to learn. And I love every minute of it!"

She capped the eight milk bottles and rinsed out the can with chlorine. Her movements were quick and expert, but she admitted she was "scared of this process at first." She found her courage only by plunging right in.

Started this summer, her experimental farm is already headed for self-sufficiency. "But I expect it will never be self-supporting," she laughed. "When a gentleman farmer tells you his place pays its own way, don't you believe it. All these contraptions and feed are expensive. You can't break even unless you're farming on a big scale, the way real farmers do. They know all about it. We're just fumbling. But you can't imagine the fun I get out of having my own cow!"

Miss Cornell raises her own squash, beans, potatoes, corn, radishes, cucumbers, carrots, lettuce and tomatoes. "Winnie the Cooh's" fifteen quarts a day provide all the milk, cream, butter and cottage cheese her household requires, with four quarts to spare for a neighbor's children. Twenty chickens furnish the eggs. Quantities of blueberries can be picked almost in her backyard. And the sea at her front door supplies clams, mussels and fish for the asking. Only an occasional trip to the butcher and grocer need be made to stock her larder.

The farm isn't quite ready for its own canning, preserving or dehydrating. It is still in its growing stages. Only three of Chip Chop's ten acres are arable, the rest lake and marsh. And she won't know how fertile the three acres are until she's had a chance to do some larger-scale planting. Everything got off to a late start because some amphibian troops chose her fields for Commando maneuvers in the early part of the summer. It was pretty exciting to have her property contributing to the war effort, so she doesn't rue the barn that wasn't built in time, nor the crops that weren't planted. Meanwhile, she rents a neighbor's barn and dairy, and tries to keep long-range planning in check, lest her enthusiasm run away with her.

Chip Chop is a dream come true. As a little girl, long before she thought of being an actress, her grandmother brought her to Martha's Vineyard, the seven-by-thirty-mile island that lies just south of Cape Cod. "I fell in love with it then and never forgot it. In the summer of 1936 I came back to visit friends and fell in love with it all over again. Right then and there I walked over and picked out the site for a house of my own."

The McClintics got an architect to design a house after their own plans. They had it built by local labor. It is an "easy-going" house, a long, rambling affair of gray shingles with white chimneys. Its over-sized windows afford sweeping views of Vineyard Sound and Lake Tashmoo, a small inland lake which was provided with a salt water outlet by a hurricane two years ago.

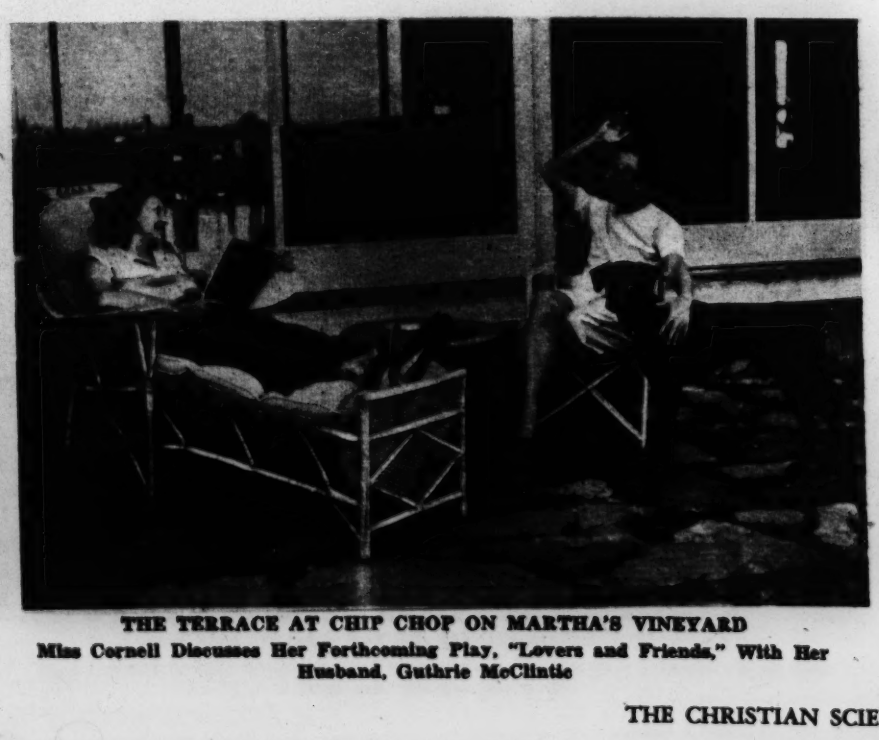
Like Topsy, Chip Chop just "growed." Originally there was a living room, kitchen, the McClintics' bedroom and a room built especially for the actress' father, who comes down from her native Buffalo for a few weeks' stay every summer. There was also a glass-enclosed loggia, with tile floor and graceful white metal furniture. Here the McClintics take their meals, the wide sweep of tropical-blue water creating the illusion of a ship's deck.

Next year an enormous living-and-game room was added. Seventy-five feet long, it has two huge parallel windows, framing a through view of the Sound and Lake, and flanked by two equally vast divans. There are shelves of books, a ping-pong table, and in one corner stands a picturesque Munich stove, which Miss Cornell herself painted in a soft blue and outlined with a gold-leaf pattern. She also scraped off the dark mahogany finish of the grand piano to reveal its lovely natural wood, matching the pine-panelled walls of the room. The entire interior of the house has the same natural pine walls, minus any finish or gloss, cedar ceilings and solid rafters of spruce. The whole effect is of light, space and air.

Two guesthouses and a boathouse, which contains a couple of rowboats, a

(Continued on page 14)

AT THE GARDEN GATE
The Actress Pauses For a Lazy Moment in a Busy Day



THE TERRACE AT CHIP CHOP ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD
Miss Cornell Discusses Her Forthcoming Play, "Lovers and Friends," With Her Husband, Guthrie McClintic

Vandamm Studio, Wide World Photos
LOOKING THE PART
Miss Cornell Plays the Role of the Farmer's Daughter

Four Routes to Tokyo

Highway to Tokyo, by Joseph Rosenfarb. Boston: Little, Brown. $1.25.

BEST AND BRIEFEST justification of Allied Pacific strategy in Joseph Rosenfarb's "Highway to Tokyo" is where the essentials of the problem of getting at Japan are explained, and where an effective case for a main attack based on Australia and the islands of the Southwest Pacific is set forth.

Four routes exist to Tokyo, the first of which is via the Aleutians. The re-taking of Attu and Kiska and the recent bombing of Paramushiro raised the hopes of some Americans that this short cut might be used. But unless or until Russia comes into the war against Japan, all bases, particularly for air attack on Japan itself, would be too far away.

The second route is straight across the Pacific. The spectacular attack on Marcus Island may cause apprehension in Tokyo that this route may be used. But again the bases—Midway is the closest at present—are too distant. The author notes the difficulties of long-range naval attack. The American fleet would not be sure of bringing the enemy to battle, and any force seeking to land on Japan's home islands would not only have long supply lines but would be open to repeated attack by sea and by land-based air power.

* * *

The third route, through Burma and China, is indicated as attractive because it does afford bases close to Japan. Time and effort, however, are required to reach those bases, and the enemy need not continue to hold his supply lines to all the southern islands within bombing range of Chinese bases; he can shift farther off shore.

The fourth road, which is favored by Mr. Rosenfarb, extends over the thousands of islands that reach north from Australia and that provide steppingstones for both air and sea power, enabling the Allies to cut off economic resources upon which Japan must depend. The author believes the Philippines will become the main base for the final attack on Japan, not through any sentimental consideration, but because they are at the heart of Japan's conquests since 1941.

* * *

It has been estimated that at the present rate of progress by the island-to-island route, the Allies might arrive in Japan in 1951. This, of course, is only a mechanical computation, and there is good reason to believe that the rate of progress would be stepped up. Recent Allied tactics in the Solomons and in the landings around Lae and Salamaua hold out the hope that some Japanese bases can be flanked and rendered useless without the necessity of protracted sieges.

The fact that Tokyo has been willing to spend so much to check Allied progress in the Solomons and New Guinea indicates that it considers the fourth route dangerous. And certainly the critics of the island-to-island method have not persuasively answered the question as to how American sea power can be better used.

The best hope seems to lie in combined sea and air attack, and that appears most feasible along Mr. Rosenfarb's "highway."

D. M. R.

The World of Poetry

THAT PARTICULAR FAMILY of poets known as the Symbolists, whose writings appeared between 1890 and 1939, were the mystics of their period—followers of beauty for its own sake, concerned with the intuitive rather than the visible or physically scientific; to some extent prophets.

In "The Heritage of Symbolism" (New York: Macmillan, $3.75) C. M. Bowra gives us studies of five protagonists of the movement, who took their cue from the French poet Mallarmé. He, with Baudelaire and Verlaine, had laid down certain basic principles for this "religion of Ideal Beauty" in France.

The book is a series of critical essays which endeavor to show the influence of outstanding Symbolists in French, German, Russian, and English verse—Paul Valéry, Rainer Maria Rilke, Stefan George, Alexander Blok and William Butler Yeats. Examples provide ample illustration, in both original tongues and English translation.

* * *

Whatever the Imagists may have put forth to the contrary, poetry has, through all the ages, been its best when making free use of symbols. The very subtleties which distinguish it from prose are necessarily fed by allegory and metaphorical use of words. Mr. Bowra makes an excellent point, in criticizing Mallarmé's reliance on musical sound to bear the burden of his message, when he says, "But words are concerned with ideas, and poetry is made of words."

Valéry, he reminds us, succeeded in doing what his master had not done. He managed to recognize some co-operation between his art and science and withal his intellectual analysis retained his poetic energy uppermost. He did not subscribe to the belief in poetic power's expression unaided. Some lines just come, he remarked, but the others, one has to make.

Rilke, native of Prague, who wrote in German and "found his inspiration in a cosmopolitan aestheticism," is interesting to examine side by side with Stefan George, that nationalistic exponent of a theory the Nazis stole and distorted "for ends which were not his."

* * *

In discussing Blok's writing, the author says the French doctrine made its appeal to the Russians at a time when their poetry was at a low level. One of the first of the Russian Symbolist, Valery Bryusov, accepting the subjective view of art, said, "Every secret is in us, every darkness and dawn." The movement, says Mr. Bowra, removed much that was merely sentimental in Russian verse, and, "Its chief claim is that it gave a doctrine and a direction to Alexander Blok."

It was hardly to be expected, he points out, that any one too firmly grounded in the English tradition would represent Symbolism in the English language, and so it was left to an Irishman who "looked outside England where theory does not flourish and found what he needed in France." To the reader of English writing only, the chapter on Yeats will have the strongest appeal of any in the book. It is a skillful discussion which cannot help bringing to the reader a clearer understanding of the poet's purpose and method.

The subjective quality of the Symbolist is explained in the statement, "The unity of a poem is secured not by a theme or a setting but by the poet's mind, in which everything takes place."

PEARL STRACHAN

for America... for Freedom... for Victory

Julia Ward Howe in 1862, gave her country a song which inspired, and still inspires, men to Victory.

She composed the words of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" one night while visiting a camp near Washington, D. C. This brought her honors seldom bestowed on an American woman.

In today's work for freedom, modern women are carrying on nobly in deed, word, and appearance.

To serve you and other women in your community there is an Avon Representative. May she show you the many exquisite Avon Cosmetics that will give you new beauty? She will call at your home soon . . . Welcome her.

BE HOSTESS TO LOVELINESS

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Among the New Books

The Road Toward Balkan Unity

Escape From the Balkans, by Michael Padev. New York: Bobbs-Merrill. $3.75.

MICHAEL PADEV, Bulgarian correspondent of The Times of London, was packed to leave Sofia for Istanbul when German troops entered the capital. Germany had won another "ally," and the Gestapo another field in which to prove their efficiency. The date was Feb. 28, 1941.

Within a few hours Padev was arrested, charged with disseminating Allied propaganda; and after a short detention in the Sofia police prison, he was sent to the concentration camp near Assenovgrad in the Rhodope Mountains. When he was released three months later, the threat of rearrest hung constantly over his head. Preparing for his flight to Turkey, Padev had to live "underground" for half a year. Finally, friends provided him with a forged passport and he could cross the border into freedom.

In "Escape From the Balkans," he gives a vivid account of his experiences and those of his fellow-sufferers. Sensitive readers should be warned that part of the account is of a painful realism. If anyone doubted that Gestapo methods and Quisling natures are the same everywhere, the author dispells such doubts once and for all.

Yet it is not for revelations of this kind that Mr. Padev's book is worth reading. Its value lies in its searching analysis of Balkan policy, past and present, and in the author's conclusion. He feels that the Nazis have done the Balkan peoples, though involuntarily, a great service. They have pushed them on the road toward unity.

This unity, he says, has been achieved "within prison walls, before German firing squads, among guerrilla groups"; in short, "by common suffering in a common cause." But he warns that an unwise policy after the peace might destroy what has been gained at such a high price. Toleration of Darlanism in the Balkans, he declares, would shatter the unity at once.

As a rule, Balkan problems have been misunderstood in countries west of the Danube. Mr. Padev's book will help clear up many misconceptions. E. S. P.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Canaan's Conqueror

Joshua, Leader of a United People, by Rogers MacVeagh and Thomas B. Costain. New York: Doubleday Doran. $3.

MANY BOOKS have been written dealing with the varied and colorful career of Moses the lawgiver, but relatively few scholars have chosen to center their attention upon his right-hand man who eventually became his successor, completing the task which Moses had so nobly begun. Thus it is with considerable interest that we approach "Joshua, Leader of a United People," in which Rogers MacVeagh and Thomas B. Costain seek to recreate for us the character and achievements of "Moses' minister."

The writers describe their work as "a realistic biography," and while there are passages in which some may consider the realism unduly stark, the book is distinctly readable and is written in a vivid and vigorous style. The authors do not hesitate to call upon their imagination in filling out the scanty Biblical record, but are just as able and ready to appeal to recent archaeological discoveries in their efforts to record as accurately as possible what occurred during their hero's aotive life.

* * *

It is at the battle of Rephidim that we receive our introduction to Joshua, the son of Nun—a man "dark-skinned, hawk-nosed, with bristling black beard" and eyes "wide, keen, luminous with intelligence"; a young man who had recently been appointed commander of the Israelite army and who here won his first decisive victory, the prelude of many to come. We are reminded in the early portion of the book of the close friendship and co-operation between Moses and this rising young general, who shared with him intimate experiences in the tabernacle and upon the "mount of God." Truly "the account of the relationship of the two men affords one of the most touching and inspiring pictures from the past."

After these long years of training and of preparation, there came a time when Moses' work was over, and the full responsibility for the conquest of Canaan devolved upon Joshua. It may be noted that his biographers are frankly concerned to insist that the miracles associated with the conquest were "miracles of inspired leadership rather than manifestations of divine help," a humanistic position with which many readers will doubtless take issue. Thus it is suggested that the crossing of the Jordan was wisely accomplished just before the spring flood began, and that the downfall of the walls of Jericho was hastened, if not directly caused, by the undermining operations of Hebrew sappers, perhaps with the connivance of Rahab.

* * *

Further developing their thesis, the writers describe the Israelites' successive marches around the besieged city as early examples of the "war of nerves"; while Joshua is seen as an early and remarkably successful exponent of the modern science of logistics.

The book contains a number of helpful maps, though we are reminded that "the best a map can do for us is to help us to realize how wonderfully well Joshua did without one." Again and again as the invasion of Canaan proceeds we see him as "the general, the able strategist," who won victory after victory, often in the face of heavy odds; and who, even in defeat, as in the first attack on Ai, knew how to rally his forces and deliver telling counterattacks. Then, too, what stands out for the authors, beneath the meager records which have survived, is a "bare but utterly sufficient and convincing outline, and a deepening, solidifying impression of a man." T. L. L.

The Book Window

The Theater Book of the Year 1942-1943, by George Jean Nathan (Knopf, $3). The first in a projected series providing a statistical record of the theatrical season in New York with critical comment in the author's familiar style on each of the productions presented.

Maps, by Alexander D'Agapeyeff and E. C. R. Hadfield (Oxford, $1.75). A short history of map making from the earliest times, with an account of present-day practise.

Airman's Odyssey, by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (Reynal & Hitchcock, $3). The author's three classics of the air, "Wind, Sand, and Stars," "Night Flight," and "Flight to Arras," in one volume.

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Mr. Agate Continues His Chronicle of the English Theater—A London Letter

Brief Chronicles, by James Agate. London: Cape. 12s. 6d.

London

HARDLY a British author of today is more certain of literary immortality than James Agate. Not that Mr. Agate is a greater writer than Masefield or Shaw or Wells or Priestley; but he will surely be read as long as, and possibly longer than, any of these.

It is not only genius that settles such matters. An anonymous Crusader wrote a book about his experiences fighting the Saracens, called "Gesta Francorum." It is not a good book; its author was only an amateur with the pen. Yet it is still read today. It is read because this man recounts events which are told nowhere else; and since someone or other is always likely to be interested in what happened on the Crusades, "Gesta Francorum" will attract a steady company of readers down the ages.

It is the same with Mr. Agate. The number of people keen on reading about the theater at any given time is probably not large. Hazlitt's criticisms of Kean's performances no doubt found their admirers in scores where Matt Lewis's "The Monk" sold in thousands. But Lewis has long been forgotten, while, if Hazlitt had no other reader, his work would still be made familiar to men and women today in the quotations that Mr. Agate so plentifully makes from him.

* * *

Yet, though the number of people who want to read about the theater is to be reckoned in terms of battalions rather than armies, that number never thins out to the vanishing point. There will always be a few theatergoers anxious to know what Gielgud's Macbeth was like, and who it was revived the practise of playing Shakespeare in modern dress just after the last war. Mr. Agate is the man to tell them. He is the only English dramatic critic who has regularly reprinted in books what he has written in the press about the London drama of the last 20 years. He is the authority for the English theater between the two wars. For that reason he will always be read. He gives information that can be got nowhere else.

No doubt I have promised Mr. Agate immortality in a manner as little complimentary as possible, and for that I beg his pardon. Furthermore I hasten to proclaim that, even if he were not read for his subject, he would still be read for his style. In my opinion, Mr. Agate is the greatest of contemporary British dramatic critics. He has more energy and liveliness than MacCarthy. He is not so much at the mercy of a piece of elaborate and patterned prose as Ivor Brown. He has worked on a bigger scale than Alan Dent (the best of the younger men, and very good, too).

His "Brief Chronicles" is a collection of all he has written about London Shakespearean performances since 1923. He has seen seven Macbeths, eight Hamlets, eight Othellos, and three Lears. So much for the tragedies. Then two Richard II's, three King Johns, three Falstaffs, two Henry V's, three Richard III's, and three performances of "Henry VIII" account for the histories; while the comedies include several "Midsummer Night's Dreams," a couple of "Love's Labour's Lost," and two "Measure for Measures."

* * *

In these reviews Mr. Agate is at his absolute best. He shows himself peculiarly susceptible to the fine speaking of Shakespeare's poetry. Of Mr. Maturin's Macbeth, he says that it contained "no suggestion that Macbeth (talks) the loveliest verse that has ever fallen to the lot of man to utter." Of Henry Ainley's Macbeth, he writes:

"A number of misplaced words and a sad bungle of the 'Sleep no more!' speech were obvious accidents. But this will not account for a perfunctoriness which can pass from 'My way of life is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf,' to 'I'll fight, till from my bones my flesh be hacked,' without change of intonation."

When he comes to John Gielgud, he repeatedly finds his verse speaking almost a "miracle," and he admires the magnificent vocal effects that Laurence Olivier sometimes brings off. The most savage review in the collection is that of Komisarjevsky's production of "Antony and Cleopatra," where the poetry was butchered for the sake of stage ingenuities.

No man has more generous praise than Mr. Agate when praise is due. He is warm-hearted in support of the early Shakespearean performances of Frank Cellier and Hay Petrie; and to my mind he is incomprehensibly enthusiastic about the recent Falstaff of Robert Atkins, in a production of the second part of "Henry IV" at the Westminster which I found completely unintelligible.

The quickness of his eye in detecting a new player is seen in his recognition of the potentialities of Emlyn Williams when that now eminent playwright and actor was a youth at Oxford, acting the small part of Morton in the O. U. D. S. 1926 presentation of this same play. He insists that scenery and costume ought to play a subordinate role in the theater, and he is equally adept at getting the visual impression of an actor as at sizing up a drama's technique.

HAROLD HOBSON

Anti-Semitism Traced Back

The Devil and the Jews, by Joshua Trachtenberg. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. $3.50.

THE HISTORY of anti-Semitism recalls the tale of Hercules' battle with the multi-headed Lernaean Hydra. For every head of the fabulous serpent Hercules cut down, three new ones grew. It is the same with anti-Semitism. For every one of its charges refuted, others are raised promptly.

Joshua Trachtenberg's book, "The Devil and the Jews," deals with the reptile's first head, or, to drop the metaphor, with the earliest set of ideas on which anti-Semitism was founded.

Making wide use of medieval chronicles and other contemporary documents of literature, and adding reproductions from a score of drawings of the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, the author shows how the picture of the Heretic-Sorcerer-Jew was impressed upon the masses. He follows the various accusations, such as well-poisoning, host and image desecration, and ritual murder, to their sources and uncovers the roots in the behavior of the early Jew-baiters.

The book, notwithstanding its scholarly apparatus, is by no means for the small circle of historians and theologians specializing in the Middle Ages. It is, on the contrary, highly appropriate for our own times. For if we probe into the sham reasons with which Nazis of various nationalities try to justify their modern brand of anti-Semitism, we come across the same basic motives Mr. Trachtenberg discovered in long bygone centuries.

"Whatever else in Christendom might change," writes the author in his epilogue, "the Jew remained in statu quo"; that is, he was still considered "the Devil's own." It makes little difference that today this idea is expressed in terms of race instead of religion.

"The magic of words," the author concludes, "has transmuted a pernicious medieval superstition into an even more debasing and corrosive modern superstition. Anti-Semitism today is 'scientific.' . . . To the modern anti-Semite, of whatever persuasion, the Jew has become the international communist or the international banker, or better, both. But his aim still is to destroy Christendom, to conquer the world, and enslave it to his own—and the word is inescapable—devilish ends. Still the 'demonic' Jew."

'To Live Together in Peace'

American Counterpoint, by Alexander Alland, with an introduction by Pearl Buck. New York: John Day. $3.

MR. ALLAND dedicates his book "to the immigrants from all over the world who have come to America in the last 300 years because of poverty, intolerance, or oppression in their old countries, and to their descendants."

The book's theme is America as the key to the solution of "humanity's one problem—how to live together in peace." Mr. Alland calls America an idea, certainly more than a dream because it has already proved in a degree that it can work as a melting pot for many thousands, perhaps millions, of German Americans, French Americans, and Scandinavian Americans, with smaller numbers of immigrants from many other nations, and their descendants.

A good half of the book is made up of portraits of these additions to the American album of its citizens, stirring pictures of handsome girls and boys and their sturdy elders, with brief captions setting forth their outlook in a land of freedom. Much is made of the homes they have established, their general dependabiltiy, their joy in a new-found liberty to live as conscience dictates.

One note of warning recurs, the need to practice tolerance until the time shall come when ways shall have been found to realize fully America's ideal of equality.

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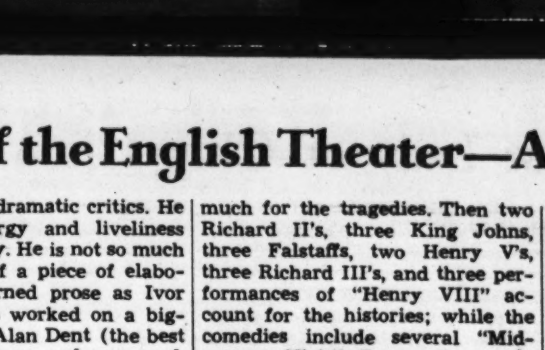

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by JANE EATON

More fun, if you write them correctly! The only rules are rules of courtesy—the same ones that influence your speech and manners. Check up on your own knowledge of what's right in writing by taking this quiz.

Q I met an attractive soldier recently who asked me to write but he didn't answer my first letter. Shall I write again?

A Wartime changes many rules. Consider his a sincere request, remember the many reasons why he may not write or his letter be delayed. By all means, write often, write cheerfully. Re-create familiar scenes, give him news of friends or former interests — this is what he'd welcome most.

Q I'm enclosing part of a letter from a friend. Is this paper horribly expensive?

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Q What paper would you recommend for a budget-conscious bride —like me?

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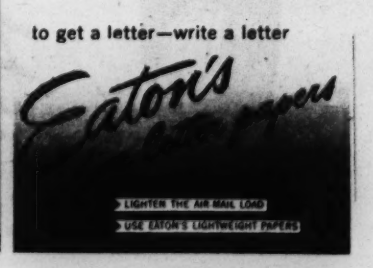

. . The First Lady of Chip Chop

(Continued from Page 10)

kayak and a canoe, were the latest additions to Chip Chop.

From her bedroom, almost ascetic in its simplicity, with twin beds built in the same pinewood, one low chest of drawers and a chair, no frilly dressing table, or draperies to mar the view, Miss Cornell can step right out to the narrow strip of beach.

Rising at seven, she takes a quick dip before breakfast. Then, clad in faded dungarees, an open-necked shirt and old sweater, its sleeves rolled up to the elbows, ankle socks and beach shoes, she walks down to the dairy. After bottling the milk, she hauls it back to the house in a regulation milkman's wire basket, together with a five-gallon can of water which she pumps from a fresh spring.

From noon till 1:30 Miss Cornell swims and lies in the sun. Dinner is at two o'clock. It is a good, solid meal—and not a light lunch—prepared by the couple she brought with her from New York. They liked the Vineyard so much that they bought their own little place in town. They drive to work in a shiny coupe that is quite the grandest vehicle at Chip Chop. After the couple departs at four, Miss Cornell does whatever household tasks remain and cooks supper at nine. Afternoons are for feeding and watering down the animals, a nap, another swim and studying her new play, "Lovers and Friends," an English domestic comedy by Dodie Smith.

Although the play will not open until the end of October, she has been carrying it around with her all summer, studying her own rôle against its background and in juxtaposition with the other characters. She likes to get the "feel" of a play long in advance. Her part is an exceedingly long one with 108 sides (or pages). But she doesn't actually start memorizing until a few days before rehearsal. She plans to open the show in Toronto and to bring it to New York after a four to six weeks tour.

Maybe it is her own flair for the dramatic. Or maybe drama just naturally dogs her footsteps, but even her animals have a picturesque history. Silver, her horse, a pure, lustrous white, used to be a circus performer. He was on the treadmill in the Lady Godiva act at the World's Fair. She "adores him." Silver takes her to market and to the postoffice in her buggy, for there is no delivery service to Chip Chop, no telephone, and even telegrams are not too easily delivered. When guests are expected, Miss Cornell watches for the steamer that brings them from Woods Hole past her front door and into Vineyard Harbor.

Chip Chop is a great place for dogs, too. There are five on the estate: Miss Cornell's dachshunds, Illo, and Luni, who was named after a character in "The Doctor's Dilemma," which she revived a couple of years ago. There's her Doberman, Leif, a huge, friendly animal, bossed around by the waddling dachsies. There's her secretary's French poodle and her cook's cocker spaniel. They all splash happily in the lake after ducks and wild fowl.

There's drama too in the barn that is being constructed on a small field below the house. The barn has played a variety of roles, passing from a jail to a schoolhouse and then to an undertaking establishment. Because the government forbids construction of new buildings, Miss Cornell bought the old barn in town and had it "flaked"—its walls ripped apart and transported in sections of about ten feet square. It is lying now in a rather dejected pile waiting to be put together again.

Though the natives are used to seeing Miss Cornell shopping in town like any other housewife, wearing rough country clothes, without makeup or stylish hair-do, a blue ribbon keeping her dark hair in place, they have entered a kind of unspoken conspiracy to protect her privacy. If most of them have never seen her on the stage, they know her by reputation. They seem to sense, too, that an actress who does as much trouping as Miss Cornell, needs a few months of peace and quiet.

After making the rounds of the house and farm, paying our respects to Winnie the Cooh, and Silver, to the chickens and the dogs, and the barn that was once a jail, we sat on Miss Cornell's front porch, which is also her lawn and her beach. We were talking about the theater and the problems of trouping in wartime, when a fisherman, sitting quietly in his rowboat a little way offshore, called out, friendly-like: "Caught some bonitas. You can have a couple if you want."

"Thanks," Miss Cornell called back. "I'll cook them for supper."

And she couldn't have looked more pleased if the greatest tribute had been paid her for a performance in the theater.

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Over the Editor's Desk

BOSTON'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA has risen to great heights. Its fame, which has spread far and wide, can be attributed in no small measure to the zeal, the untiring efforts, the unflinching stand for all that is best in music of one man, its present leader—Serge Koussevitzky. His nineteen years of continued leadership have put Boston in the front rank of the musical world. During that period he has had at his elbow a man, little known to the public but who has been of great assistance to the famous conductor in arranging the programs. JOHN N. BURK writes on Koussevitzky from close personal knowledge. He is program annotator for the orchestra; author of two books, "Clara Schumann—A Romantic Biography," and "The Life and Works of Beethoven"; editor of the "Program Notes of Philip Hale," and collaborator in the history of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

♪ ♪ ♪

For sheer human interest as well as topical content few stories have come out of the diplomatic side of the war to match that of Harold L. Tittmann, American Chargé d'Affaires at the Vatican. Modest, capable, with a popularity greater perhaps than he realizes, he is a man of unusual experience. At present imprisoned within the Axis ring, he remains steadfast in his duty, carrying on his work under extremely difficult circumstances. His story is told in vivid terms by OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD. Mr. Villard is too well known to need much in the way of explanation. His vigorous articles in The Nation, of which he was editor and owner from 1918 to 1932, reached a wide public. He is the author of a number of books on a variety of subjects, including Germany.

♪ ♪ ♪

RAY PIERRE, a free lance writer, went to Martha's Vineyard to see Katharine Cornell in her practical rôle as farmer, a striking contrast to the distinguished figure so familiar behind the footlights. Miss Cornell named her farm Chip Chop. It is, she says, a dream come true. Here is a fascinating picture of one of America's foremost actresses, in an off-stage setting of sun, soil and sea.

♪ ♪ ♪

Will Germany's "second Ruhr" take the place of the first? That is the question which follows the news that the Ruhr Valley has been devastated, and that many of its industries have been put beyond repair for the duration by the very means which Hitler hoped to use to inflict defeat upon England. SILESIUS sees in the small quantity and poor quality of the iron ore reserves the real weakness of the "second Ruhr."

W. W. C.

"Second Ruhr"

(Continued from Page 3)

newly built installations, are, indeed, administered by the "Hermann Goering Works," main industrial trust of the Nazi party. The Upper Silesian coal pits are controlled by the "Reichsvereinigung Kohle" (Reichs Coal Association), headed by Herr Paul Pleiger, who, at the same time, is the general manager of the Hermann Goering Works and the right-hand man of the Reichsmarshal for industrial questions.

Germany's ambitions are going much farther than to develop the industrial capacity of the Upper Silesian area. According to the Nazi blueprint, Upper Silesia is to become the center of power (Kraftfeld) of a very large industrial region which stretches from Yugoslavia to Russia, comprising and connecting the industrial areas of Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Southern Russia. If these plans are to succeed, Germany, despite the loss of its most valuable production centers in Western Europe, would be able to produce sufficient arms for her large armies and to continue to wage war almost indefinitely. The industrial areas of Eastern and Southeastern Europe contain most of the raw materials necessary for the building up of a new strong "arsenal."

Allied occupation of Northern Italy and of the Balkans, however, would bring vital parts of the new "Ruhr" and of its auxiliary areas into the bombing range of Allied planes. The Russian offensive, moreover, is threatening Germany's grip on the rich Ukraine. Allied bombing of factories at Wiener-Neustadt proves that their air force can deal blows to regions which the Nazis believed to be inaccessible to Allied air power.

. . Diplomat

(Continued from Page 7)

sweet-spirited, while both firm and able, as Harold Tittmann, will be particularly fitted to aid in the restoration of normal conditions in Europe.

Meanwhile, our prisoner of the Vatican is on the job by day and by night. We have had no official statement from Washington as to his conference with the Papal Undersecretary after the bombing of Rome and the shattering of the near-by Papal church, the Basilica di San Lorenzo, but the State Department knows full well what happened. It is safe to say that Harold Tittmann stood up for the right of the United States to bomb Rome and gave evidence of no apologetic spirit whatever. It is also a certainty that when the Monsignor Montini left his presence, he went with increased respect for the man with whom he talked and the government behind that man.

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Battle Songs of Freedom

WHAT DOES THE SOLDIER of this war sing about? What songs is the soldier singing in this war? Perhaps it goes without saying that he is singing the old songs, both of war and peace. Old Dan Tucker still combs his hair with a wagon wheel, Dinah still blows her horn for those who work on the railroad by proxy of barbershop, the corn and 'taters still grow in Old Virginny. He sings both the old favorites and the newest yawps from Tin Pan Alley. He sings songs as he marches, and songs for the joy of shared harmony, when soldiers sit on the edge of their bunks, shut their eyes, put their heads together, and wail blue. He sings the songs which celebrate the various branches of the army —the infantry with dirt behind their ears; the airmen who roar off into the wild blue yonder; the Hi! Hi! Hee! field artilleree; and those useful pick-and-shovel men, the good old engineers. He sings songs which complain of food, hard bunks, early rising, small pay, and hard-boiled sergeants.

Songs of satire play their part in every war and ours is a satirical age. The Northern men who fought our Civil War knew they were fighting for the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union; and so they sang "Let us die to make men free!" And "The Union for ever!" The spirit of the South was less serious. It is perhaps significant that no Confederate song of crusading sentiment has survived as a national song. "Dixie," the great marching song of the Confederate Army, celebrates not a cause, but a country, that country of talismanic charm known as Dixie, the land of cotton, 'simmon seed, and sandy bottom, where the sun shines nowhere else so bright. The men of the North were more serious. They sang "John Brown's Body." The soldiers of this war sing it too and they have also made new words for the old tune:

When the war is over we will all enlist again. Hey!
When the war is over we will all enlist again. Hey!
When the war is over we will all enlist again.
We will, like heck, we will!

And then the chorus:

We were only only fooling,
We were only only fooling,
We were only only fooling,
We were, like heck, we were!

Those words have the triad construction of both "John Brown's Body" and the hymn which it in turn was modeled on—"Canaan's Happy Shore."

It is the immemorial habit, and privilege, of army men to grouse. They are away from home and mother. They live in barracks, or worse. Half of the fun of being in the Army is being able to complain about it. It's always been the fashion and always will be. I remember, in the last war, a bunch of boys from the University of Alabama who greeted each quarter of five whistle in the morning with "Tell me, how long!" "And I wish I was a baby and a gal baby, too!"

Today the boys file down the stairs to their seven o'clock class singing

Oh, I don't want no more of army life.
Gee, Mom, I wanna go,
Oh, Mom, I wanna go,
Gee, Mom, I wanna come home.

That same song has a verse about the sergeant and the soldier's pay, always two favorite subjects of martial melody in any man's war.

With the rapid movement necessary to army life, the soldier's pay is often in arrears. Slow but sure now, but not sure in our Revolutionary War, according to our history books. By the time of the Civil War, however, it was sure if slow, as is attested by the Civil War song:

But cheer up boys, it's coming,
Sure as rats it's on the way.
Won't we have a time though, soldiers,
When we get hold of that back pay.

In World War II we catch echoes of the same familiar theme. As the British airmen roll back from Germany, they sing the same sentiment:

Happy is the day
When the airman gets his pay
As we go rolling rolling home.

That brings to mind this war's most popular song from across the sea. In the last war it was "Tipperary," and boys in Kentucky and Arkansas camps sang of Tipperary as if they knew its old arched gatehouse and large butter market as well as they did the prairies of the Middle West. This war's favorite borrowing from Britain is the British flyers' ballad,

I've got sixpence,
Jolly, jolly sixpence,
I've got sixpence
To last me all my life.
I've got tuppence to spend
And tuppence to lend
And tuppence to send home to my wife
(Poor wife!).

Last of all, but far from least, the soldier sings of the subject closest to his heart, the girl he left behind him and the many girls he finds around him. He sings the praises of those sweethearts of his father, *gentile* Alouette, K-K-K-Katy, beautiful Katy, Li'l Liza Jane, the immortal Susannah, and, of course, the gal that married dear old dad. So far this war has bred no song of sentiment comparable to "Lorena" or "Juanita." And I doubt if it will. The girl who sits under the apple tree is as near sentiment as the temper of our age is likely to go.

"When You're in the Army for a While You Get a Big Kick Out of Women's Hats"

These then are some of the songs the soldier sings. The Cohan flag-waving songs are very popular; the movie "Yankee Doodle Dandy" has revived many of them. The boys still sing songs their mothers did not teach them. Parodies are popular and among the songs often parodied are K-K-K-Katy, Put on Your Old Grey Bonnet, Red Wing, Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag, There's a Long, Long Trail. Which is the song so far most representative of this war? What will speak for it as "Hinky Dinky Parley Voo" speaks for World War I? So far no one knows, but I dare say it will be a song of gay adventure, like "Hinky Dinky," not of serious crusade like "John Brown's Body." And I think it likely that it will be a song of the air. This is an air war, a mechanized war. We no longer sing of sweat upon the leather and foam upon the hide. Gas and oil have replaced oats and water. The Klaxon has banished the trumpet. The flying gas tanks have changed the world. "Minds of men have created a crate of thunder," and its voice will be heard.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Sabotage in Denmark

Sabotage continues in Denmark despite Nazi decrees, especially against the vital German transit system. A Swedish report of Sept. 5 states that all tunnels and bridges on a nine-mile stretch of the strategically important line from Aarhus have been blown up. In the three or four previous days, saboteurs damaged a train and many important plants.

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Which of These Mistakes in English Do YOU Make?

HOW SHERWIN CODY'S patented 100% Self-Correcting Device has shown more than 100,000 people an easy way to expressive English. Only 15 minutes a day required to improve your speech and writing.

MANY persons use such expressions as "Leave them lay there" and "Mary was invited as well as myself." Still others say "Between you and I" instead of "Between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom" and how frequently we hear such glaring mispronunciations as "for MID able," "ave NOO," and "KEW pon." Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear.

They are inclined to overwork commonplace words such as "wonderful," "clever," "adorable," and "marvelous" until their speech and writing become dull and lifeless. How grossly their mistakes and hackneyed language *misrepresent* them!

What Does Your English Tell About You?

It is so easy to say, "But I am not like that!" Unfortunately, however, if you do make mistakes, you are doubtless unconscious of them. Nevertheless, *others* notice them, and may misjudge you accordingly. Even if you are not guilty of the slips mentioned above, is it not possible that you make other equally unpardonable blunders without realizing it?

Every time you talk or write, your English either handicaps or helps you. If you use crude, ungrammatical expressions—if your pronunciation is faulty—if your vocabulary is limited—if you hem and haw in vainly trying to express your ideas—others are certain to feel that you lack educational advantages, even though they are too polite to mention it. But if you can always express yourself correctly and easily without groping for the right words to express your meaning—without making errors in grammar—others will see in your English a favorable reflection of your culture and refinement.

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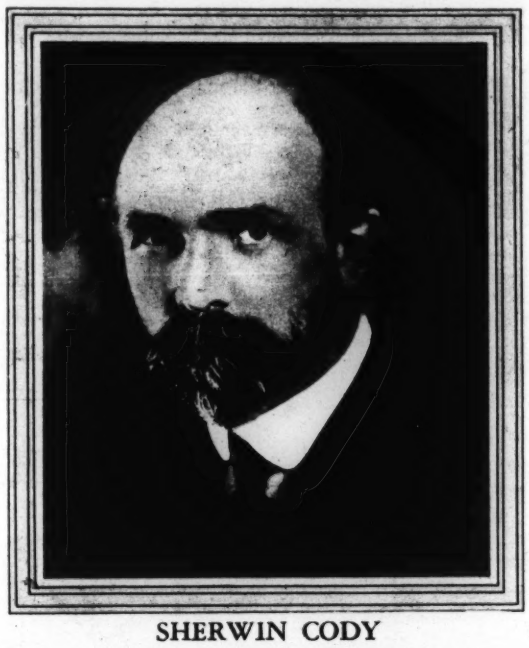

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What Cody Did at Gary

The formation of any habit comes only from constant practice. Shakespeare, you may be sure, never studied rules. No one who writes and speaks correctly thinks of *rules* when he is doing so.

Here is our mother tongue, a language that has built up our civilization, and without which we should all still be muttering savages! Yet our schools, by wrong methods, have made it a study to be avoided—the hardest of tasks instead of the most fascinating of games! For years it has been a crying disgrace.

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